THE LOUNGE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN PARIS

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ROBERT E. ROGERS, *Editor*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

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THE HOUND OF THE WEST

By Professor Leonard M. Passano

The wolf sprang out of his lair in the North,
Bloodthirsty, savage and cruel.
The king of the pack showed his fangs and bayed,
Bayed at the moon and at God above the moon,
And all the pack howled in unison,
From the greatest to the least, the weak and the strong,
An ululation of hatred, rage and desire.

In pleasant meadows at the edge of the sea
The shepherd led his flock.
They were hedged about with safety.
Their paths were the paths of peace.
The wolf had pledged his word to hold aloof,
And the watch dogs slept, for the wolf
Had said, " I, too, am a dog; we will live in peace."

The wolf pack's howl swept down on the northeast wind,
The flocks and the shepherd stood still
And waited. The watch dogs arose and growled,
But they said, " The wolf is a dog and has given his word.
He has bayed at the moon before. He worships his God.
And yet the wolf is a wolf; we will not sleep."
And the wolf pack's howl came louder on the wind.

The king of the wolves howled from a mountain crag,
Howled till the pack went wild.
And the leaders cried, " We are wolves, not dogs."
" We are wolves," answered the pack; " we are wolves. Let us slay."
And the pack broke loose and ran with slavering jaws,
While the she wolves howled and the whelps whined,
And the king of wolves bayed at God from the crag.

The pack burst into the meadows and slew,
Strangled the lambs and ewes.
The rams turned and fought, and many were killed,
But they faced the pack and stood, and wolves were slain.
The pack went wild at the sight of the blood of wolves.
They sprang at the shepherd and snarled and bit,
But the shepherd beat them off and fought for his sheep.

The wolf pack howled and tore at his robe,
But he beat them off with his crook,
The master crook of the faithful shepherd,
And led the remnant of his flock to safety,
While the yelping pack turned south to other pastures.
But there they found not flocks, but dogs,
And their howl became a cry of rage and pain.

Fear entered their hearts, they burrowed and hid.
They lay there licking their wounds.
Hunger smote them, and fear and death,
And back in the lairs the whelps and she wolves starved,
And laid them down to die, and dying, howled
In chorused hate of sheep and dog.
And the king of the wolves bayed at God from his crag.

The watch dogs dug them out of their burrows.
Blindly they turned to rend,
But the fangs were broken and jaws were weak.
Their weary haunches sagged, their scars and wounds
Festered and ached, hunger gnawed their entrails.
And out of their burrows crept despair
And drove them on against the waiting dogs.

The lean hound of the West lay with his nose
Between his paws, asleep.
A troubled dream came to his slumbers;
A dream of rapine and of ravined ewes,
Of little lambs mangled, bleeding, torn.
He shook and trembled with the dream,
Bayed in a whisper in his throat—and slept.

Again the dream returned. His hair stood up
Bristling his rigid neck.
He sniffed the wind that blew from the East
Smelling of blood and tainted with corruption;
He stood upon his feet, his muscles taut,
Hs ears pricked up, his teeth laid bare;
The lean hound of the West ready for battle.

He bayed aloud, summoning his mates.
They answered to his call.
From hill and valley, from the rocky crags
And from the seaboard strand and dunes,
From salt sea marshes, from the sunbaked plains,
They came and still they came, a host,
The tall, lean, yellow hounds from out the West.

They swam across the sea and some were drowned.
They reached the farther strand
Whereon the wolves still held the dogs at bay,
The greyhound and the mastiff, tired and torn,
Unconquered and unconquerable,
" We come, we come! Brothers, we come. Hola!
Brothers, the lean hound of the West is here."

The wolf pack crouched, then turned and fled;
Dismay and terror drove them.
" Back to their lairs, brothers, back to their lairs!
Kill, brothers, kill! The ewes and lambs are slain,
But we, the dogs, are left and they shall pay.
The wolves shall pay the price of blood."
Thus belled the greyhound, thus the mastiff bayed,
Thus the high-hearted, lean hound of the West.

The strength of the wolf is gone, his day is done.
The cry of the pack is faint.
She wolf and whelp grow silent.
Only the leaders of the pack still howl.
Aie, aie! the leaders have led the pack astray
But the pack will turn and rend them, and will rend
The king of the wolves baying at God from his crag.

LANSINGH'S REPORT ON THE A. U. U.

The American University Union and the Technology Bureau in Paris

At the first meeting of the Alumni Council for the year, Mr. Van Rensselaer Lansingh read his report on his work in founding the Tech Bureau in Paris, the nucleus of the present American University Union. The following is Mr. Lansingh's report in full, plus a summary of his later remarks, not written, of the Union's great part in the future education of the American army abroad.

THE idea of having a special representative in France to look out for the interests of college men in the war originated with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, in the spring of 1917. The idea being favorably received by the governing bodies of the University, Prof. George H. Nettleton, head of the Department of English of Sheffield Scientific School, was appointed to go abroad to look after the interests of Yale men. A brief notice of this activity appeared in the Boston papers and was noticed by Mrs. Edward Cunningham, whose husband was a member of the class of '91, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Believing that Tech should also be represented, she went to President Maclaurin and after placing the matter before him, offered the sum of $5000 to start the scheme. The work of carrying out the plan was left to Mr. James P. Munroe, '82.

A meeting of Tech men in Washington was held in June, 1917, to consider the proposition, Washington at that time being an important center of Tech Alumni efforts. As a result of that meeting, the writer was asked to give up his work with Dr. Hollis Godfrey, '98, one of the seven advisory members of the Council of National Defense, and proceed to Paris to look after the welfare of Tech men abroad. He was asked to sail one week from the date of the meeting, so as to accompany about eighteen Tech men who were sailing on the "Rochambeau" to enter the ambulance service in France. Before leaving, a luncheon was held in Boston to discuss the plans, at which were present Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Lord, Mr. Hart, Mr. Humphreys, Professor Pearson, Mr. Munroe and others. It was felt at that time that co-operative work with other colleges should be undertaken and Professor Nettleton of Yale was asked to be present at a meeting to be given the departing ambulance men by the Technology Club of New York, and to talk over plans. This he did, and besides addressing the large, enthusiastic audience, helped work out a tentative plan of co-operative work. The writer was to proceed abroad to investigate the situation there, while Professor Nettleton was to remain in America until the work of organizing a united effort by American Colleges was thoroughly under way.

Before sailing on the "Rochambeau," the writer had a meeting at the Engineers' Club in New York with representatives of Harvard, Columbia and Princeton, at which it was agreed that joint co-operative work instead of individual action should be undertaken.

It is not necessary to relate here how carefully and successfully the work of organizing the American Colleges was accomplished. It is sufficient to note the Union as it stands today. About one hundred and forty colleges and universities are members, paying annual dues ranging from $100 to $500 depending on the number of graduates. The funds of the Union are further augmented by contributions from alumni of the various colleges and others, so that the budget of the

past fiscal year was over $50,000. The Board of Trustees is composed of ten members, elected by the colleges. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale is Chairman of the Board and Mr. Roger Pierce of Harvard, Secretary. The Trustees elect an Executive Committee, which, with headquarters in Paris, has charge of all activities abroad.

The writer sailed from New York on June 23 and with the Tech Ambulance contingent proceeded to Paris, where they arrived on July 5. After a short study of the local situation, it was decided best to open Tech headquarters without waiting for the larger union scheme, but be prepared to merge with it whenever necessary. As a result, a fine, furnished, seven-room apartment at 7 rue Anatole de la Forge, near the Arc de Triomphe, was rented. Everything possible for the comfort of the men was provided, including smokes, English, French and American newspapers and magazines, games, bathrobes, pajamas, slippers, hair brushes, tooth brushes and other toilet necessities, so that men coming to Paris, as they did from time to time, without their kits, would find every convenience. There were two tennis courts immediately to the rear of the apartment, and balls, shoes and racquets were provided. There were individual beds, so that five men beside the director could be accommodated at night, while the dining room was equipped for eight. The large balcony overlooking the city was a popular place, where coffee was served every evening. Two servants and a stenographer comprised the staff.

This briefly outlines the work as it developed, but the service was and is flexible and aims to meet new conditions as they arise.

In the middle of August, 1917, there arrived Professor Nettleton of Yale, Dr. Van Dyke of Princeton and Mr. Wendell of Harvard, who, together with the writer, had been appointed members of the Executive Committee of the Union. Professor Nettleton was elected Director and the writer Assistant Director and Business Manager. Owing to the death of Mr. Wendell shortly after his arrival in France, Mr. James Hazen Hyde of Harvard was appointed in his stead. The two other members of the Executive Committee, who arrived later, were Professor Vibbert of Michigan and Mr. Crenshaw of Virginia.

The work of finding suitable quarters for the Union was at once taken up, but owing to numerous difficulties, such as coal supply, etc., coal being $75 a ton when obtainable, the Union was unable to find a suitable place to open up before October 20. In the meantime, Dr. Van Dyke and Professor Nettleton lived at the Tech Club which, more than ever, became the center of American University life. Meetings of the Advisory Council of the Union, as well as others, were held in the Tech salon, so that the Tech Club from the outset played an important part in the early days of the formation of the Union.

As the Club's lease expired on September 15, the Club was moved to the Hotel d'Iena for a month, before moving to the Royal Palace Hotel, 8 rue de Richelieu, in the heart of Paris, where the Union opened on October 20. The work and activities of the Club and Union are so interwoven that it is impossible to chronicle the history of the Tech Club without bringing in much of the history of the Union, especially as the Tech Director played a dual role.

With the opening of the Union, the Technology Club of Paris became the Technology Bureau of the American University Union in Europe. A suite of three pleasant rooms was allotted to Tech, one of which became the office, one the salon, and the third the director's bedroom. While the general public rooms of the Union were, of course, open to all Tech men, they had the special privilege of their own quarters which, while always open to all members of the Union, were, nevertheless, more like home. In fact, the effort has been all along to create an atmosphere of

hominess and to make our Tech men abroad feel that there was at least one place in France which belonged to them, where they could come for advice, assistance or help. It is for this reason especially, that the new Director, George Crocker Gibbs, '00, is so successful.

Six other colleges besides Tech maintain bureaus in the Union, viz.: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, Columbia and Virginia, while Cornell is also specially represented. In the plans of the Union for expansion there will probably be several other institutions which will have their own bureaus, but at present the limited accommodations of the Union prohibit them.

A Tech man who is able to come to Paris has all privileges of the Union, including bedrooms, restaurant, library, music, store, etc., in addition to the special privileges outlined before as work of the Tech Bureau. In London and Rome no colleges maintain bureaus, but all college men have equal facilities.

It will be desirable to outline the relationships between the Union and the different college bureaus. The Union is the supreme authority, but each bureau maintains its own staff, pays its own expenses and keeps its own individuality and, as long as its policy is in harmony with that of the Union, runs separately. However, the bureaus are closely tied up with the Union. The members of the bureau staffs are members of different Union committees. For example, Professor Vibbert of the Michigan Bureau is Chairman of the Committee on French Affairs, has charge of French pensions, French lessons, etc. Dr. Van Dyke of the Princeton Bureau has charge of all hospital work, casualties, etc. In this work he is assisted by Mr. Gibbs, the Tech representative. A weekly dinner is held at the Union, at which are present all members of both the Union and the bureau staffs. By this method the Union and the bureaus work as a unit, with the best of results.

Separate college dinners are held at the Union from time to time, as well as general Union dinners, such as at Christmas, Thanksgiving, Decoration Day, etc.

The Tech Bureau has taken an active part in all Union activities. It was the first to introduce college dinners at the Union, the first to have lectures on war subjects by members of the army, the first to introduce evening coffee around the grate fire, the first to issue regular bulletins to its members, the first to distribute copies of its college publications to all members, the first to maintain a photographic department, the first to maintain a purchasing system for its members, the only one to distribute knitted goods and supplies, etc. Its work has been such as to give it a leading position in the Union. Its rooms, being next to the Union library, are often filled with men from other colleges who find the atmosphere of cordial welcome, the open grate fire, the smokes, the games, etc., a place to linger in. As a result the Tech Bureau is one of the most popular at the Union.

One thing of great importance to Tech men, as well as to men from other colleges, is "The Treasure Chest," supplied by the Woman's War Auxiliary. This consists of sweaters, wristlets, helmets, socks and other knitted garments, all sorts of supplies, such as shaving mirrors, shaving brushes, tooth paste, tooth brushes, candy, chocolate, etc. These things were offered to the Tech men who came to the bureau and it was interesting to see how they often refused things which they really would have liked, saying, "No, I can get along without that; save it for some fellow who really needs it." Notices were also placed in our bulletins so that men who could not come to Paris could have the opportunity of drawing on the Treasure Chest for things they needed. When the supply of articles of any kind was greater than the demand, the things were given to men from other colleges. Up to the time the writer left, June 15, five trunks had been brought over by people coming from Boston to Paris, as well as nearly fifty packages sent by Parcel Post. The value

of the articles thus contributed by our loyal women backers probably exceeded five thousand dollars in value and did a great deal, not only for the physical comfort of the men, but also to let them realize that the women of Tech, as well as the Alumni were back of them and not far back at that.

When the Technology Club of Paris was first started, the writer was frequently out of town on some special engineering work for the army, and during his absence F. B. Smith, Jr., '18, was Acting Director. Later this work was carried on by Robert M. Allen, '17, who very efficiently served in this capacity until he entered the French Army training school. He, along with several other members of the Union and bureau staffs, who were barred from the American Army by its rigid physical requirements, volunteered for the French Army, the physical requirements there being less rigid, and are now loyally serving the Allied cause.

In March, 1918, George Crocker Gibbs, '00, arrived in Paris to take up the work of the Tech Bureau. He at once endeared himself to Tech men and also to the Union by the way he took hold of things, and the Tech Bureau increased in popularity and service. Fortunately, he has been engaged all his life in dealing sympathetically with young men, and it would have been hard to have chosen a better man to continue the work of the bureau.

The work of the Technology Club and Bureau has been made possible by the loyal support of the Alumni and this support has been of great value to our men in service abroad. The men have felt that they are fighting for a cause in which the people at home are doing all they can and the expressions of appreciation for what the Alumni have done would, to any one who could hear it, justify all the money and service which has been given. Especially is this true in the case of Mrs. Edward Cunningham, called by all abroad the Patron Saint of Tech, who not only conceived the idea, financed it during the better part of its first year, but also by continued sympathetic letters, not only to the director, but also to many Tech men, made an atmosphere which reacted throughout the entire Union. More than one head of a college bureau expressed himself frequently by saying, "I wish I had a Mrs. Cunningham back of me."

Finances

The work abroad was carried on as economically as possible, consistent with giving the best service. At the outset, it was necessary to furnish all the linen and silverware for the Tech Club and, with prevailing high prices, the initial expenses were heavy. Fortunately, a good deal of these things were later sold for a fair price. Detailed financial reports have been made monthly and the estimate of seventy-five hundred dollars per year is probably about what the Tech Bureau, as at present operated, will cost. However, a budget of ten thousand dollars should be provided; first to take care of the increased prices now prevailing, and second to allow of expansion of the work. With an army of four million men in France, the work will undoubtedly grow, and probably an assistant for Mr. Gibbs must be provided. Then, with the new quarters which the Union is planning to take, the old ones being entirely inadequate, the cost to Tech will be increased so that a budget of ten thousand dollars seems advisable.

In closing, the writer wishes to express to the Alumni Association and its officers his appreciation for the opportunity of serving Tech and Tech men abroad during the past year, and his great regret that outside circumstances made it impossible to continue with the work.

The Technology Club of Paris was opened July 15, ten days after arrival in Paris,

and received considerable publicity by the press, as Tech was the first college taking such action. It became at once the center of activity, not only for Tech men in service and Tech men living in Paris, but also of all American University men in Paris. During the two months of its independent life, men from thirty-five different colleges were registered on its guest book and the capacity of the Club was soon exceeded by the demand.

Steps were immediately taken by the director to be of service, not only to men who were able to get to Paris but also to all Tech men abroad. By means of publicity through the New York *Herald*, Chicago *Tribune*, and the *Daily Mail*, the three newspapers published in English in Paris, men were urged to register by mail. This, together with other means, among which should be mentioned the excellent little pamphlet issued by the Tech and the wide publicity given by the Women's War Auxiliary, soon brought us in touch with an increasingly large number of Tech men abroad. A card index of all men was kept up to date and was available at all times. Various means of being of service to Tech men were tried and gradually a system was built up, which for completeness and effectiveness became a model for other colleges establishing bureaus in the Union. This can be outlined as follows:

(1) Meeting Tech men who come to Paris and advising with them.

(2) Helping men to get transferred to the service for which they are best fitted, or to meet those officers in the Army with whom they want to talk over their future and the possibility of obtaining a commission.

(3) Writing proper letters of recommendation, so that the men in the Ambulance and Field Service can try for commissions. It may be noted that many of the Tech men who were in the above services are now first or second lieutenants.

(4) Assisting the men financially when necessary, to tide over temporary financial embarrassment.

(5) To send to all Tech men on the mailing list copies of *The Tech* as soon as they are received.

(6) To send to all Technology men in France the *Technology Bureau Bulletin*, which is issued usually about once every fortnight.

(7) Getting in touch with Tech men whenever their names and addresses can be found, inviting them to use the Bureau when they come to Paris, and also placing the services of the Bureau at their disposal at any time.

(8) Keeping accurate file of changes of address of all Tech men abroad.

(9) Developing and printing photographs which may be sent to the Bureau, keeping a file of the same and making duplicate copies for other men when wanted.

(10) Doing errands, commissions, etc., in Paris for the men who are out of the city, such as having eye-glasses mended, buying books, presents, tobacco, etc. Such work and commissions are charged to the men's accounts, and when they come to Paris they pay the amount outstanding.

(11) Maintaining a room for Tech men, where are kept at all times papers and magazines, such as the local Parisian papers, including the New York *Herald* and the Chicago *Tribune*, Paris editions, *Puck*, *Judge*, *Life*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, the *Literary Digest*, the New York *Times* and the English and French illustrated papers. There are also kept on hand at all times cigarettes, pipes and tobacco for the benefit of the men, and plenty of stationery and writing material.

The room is decorated with pictures of the new Tech buildings, and the whole air of the place is one of hominess.

(12) Writing brief notes home to the parents of all the boys when they call here: telling them that the boys have been in Paris, are in good health, and any other little item of information which might be of interest to those at home.

(13) Sending cables for the men when requested.

(14) Finding out in regard to men, as to their addresses and health, whenever requested by letter or cable advice, although this practice is being discontinued on account of the army officers' objections.

(15) Forwarding mail and packages which are received for the men.

(16) Taking care of bundles, trunks, etc., which are left in our charge.

(17) Opening bank accounts for the men; arranging for them to get their money, either by getting their checks cashed by cable or in Paris. Exchanging money at the present rates of exchange.

(18) Distributing to Tech men the sweaters, wristlets, etc., which are sent to Paris by the Woman's War Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Cunningham is chairman and Mrs. Sedgwick, director, in charge of the workroom.

HONOR ROLL PLACED IN MAIN LOBBY

Designed by the Department of Architecture

FEELING among the faculty and trustees has long been that some form of tribute should be given those graduates of the Institute who have sacrificed their lives in the faithful pursuance of their duty to their country. At a late meeting, one of the trustees brought up this subject for discussion, and found that his idea met with the approval of all. A roll of honor, having engraved upon it the names of Technology men who had died in service was to be erected upon the wall of the main lobby. Mrs. A. J. George, executive secretary of the Technology War Service Auxiliary, had all the data upon this subject, and placed it before President Maclaurin and Mr. Humphreys, men who showed especial interest in the matter. The Architectural Department offered to submit the design for the Honor Roll, and the result was the memorial now on the walls of the lobby. It consists of a large rectangular frame, flanked on both sides by smaller ones. As the list grows longer, new frames will be added.

Paul Gautier Vignal's name heads the list. He was a member of the class of 1915, and a citizen of France. At the very commencement of the war he left his studies here and went abroad to aid France in her cruel strait. In December, 1914, he lost his life while bravely conducting himself in action.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY UNION IN PARIS

By one who uses it—a pen picture written on the spot

THERE is some sort of a saying about "Alone in a Foreign Land," but it surely cannot apply to university men in Paris. From the time one steps inside the doors of the Royal Palace Hotel until one leaves, no such thoughts come into one's mind. Instead, from the first time you first see the big register with the names of university men upon its pages until your taxi whisks you away, there is a comfortable homey feeling about the place, and you know that everybody you have met is ready to be your friend. University men from every State and college in the United States drop in there to sign their names in the big register, to glance over a few of the back pages and see what men have come in from that little New England college or the big university in the West.

The growth of the Union has been an evolution, originating no one knows quite where, but finally growing at the present time to an organization looking after more than twelve thousand men who are now engaged in the vital work of putting a successful end to the present conflict. The majority of the personnel are prominent men in university life and if you should go into the offices on the entresol probably the first person you would meet would be Professor Nettleton of Yale, director of the American University Union in Europe, and one of the first men over here to take up the work started by the original Technology and Yale bureaus. One would not call Professor Nettleton of a retiring disposition, for he has his office placed where he can greet every new man that comes up to where the general files are kept and where the mail is handled. You will find him a tall, well-built man of possibly forty-five, hair slightly gray, and with a word of welcome for every one, stranger or acquaintance. Under him is grouped the staff organization, Rexford Tugwell, U. of Pennsylvania, as business manager; Conrad Kimball and W. W. Irwin, U. of Pennsylvania, as staff secretaries, looking after different phases of the general work connected with the running of the organization. On the executive committee will be found the names of Prof. Paul Van Dyke, Princeton; Lewis D. Crenshaw, U. of Virginia; James H. Hyde, Harvard; and Charles B. Vibbert, U. of Michigan.

The register in the corridor to the right as one enters the hotel is the heart of the Union. It is in this that every man enters his name, whether he takes a room or not. It is from this that the general files of the Union are made up and kept revised to date, for the information asked for will give everything necessary to keep in touch with the man after he leaves. There is, in addition, a brief sketch of his college career. The staff has cleverly worked out the scheme in the simplest form to give the maximum information so that they know a man's address here, how long he is staying, what colleges attended, his home address, whether he may be a Beta or a Kappa Sig., in fact, everything that is essential without having him think he is writing a life history.

On entering the main lobby, or lounge, there is the typical American college atmosphere such as one finds at the various college unions. A piano is in one corner, with a young fellow in uniform and the new gold bars of a second lieutenant playing everything from "The Merry Widow" to the latest ragtime out in the States at the time of his sailing. A newspaper rack is on the other side of the room, with the daily Boston, New York, Chicago and western papers which, although over a month old, bring back the recollections of the old Sunday "funny sheet" which

are more eagerly devoured here than they would be on the "other side." The pictorial section of the Cleveland Plain Dealer's Sunday edition is absorbing one fellow in civilian clothes who is comfortably slouched down in a big wicker chair. Straight ahead of you, one catches a glimpse of the clean-looking dining room where the most modern American methods, such as the check signing system, are in force. Meals here are very reasonable and by special dispensation are served at all hours. Two types of breakfast are served according to one's taste: the Continental breakfast, which, by the way, I have adopted for myself, consists of chocolate, bread and jam; or the American breakfast of eggs and real food.

As you turn toward the staircase you pass the neat little writing room, furnished in the best of taste, with individual desks on which University Union stationery, pen and ink are found. In one corner is also noticed a small cabinet of light fiction.

On the stair landing and across from the elevator, lift, or ascenseur, according to whether you are American, English or French, will be found the desk of one of the staff secretaries, Mr. Conrad Kimball, who is there to give out information, look after the store and lounge room. Beside him, on the same landing, is the canteen, or store, with its supply of novelties, sweets and smokes—and Annette.

I suppose Annette knows more American college men than any other girl in France. Annette has been storekeeper ever since the Union took over its present quarters. She is typically French, from her little round-toed, gray cloth-topped shoes to the top of her head with its French coif with its bang. Her dark hair, rosy cheeks, and continual smile have made many friends for her among these who stop with her for a chat, for she talks very correct English, although with a queer and interesting little accent here and there. She is possibly—well, who wants to guess a woman's age—so we will call it about twenty-four. The arrangement of the lounge has been changed since the picture was taken, but Annette is just the same.

Going up the stairs, the offices of the Bureau are found on the entresol across from the staircase, and up another flight one sees two signs posted; one reads "Library" and the other points toward the open door of the "Tech Office." "Massachusetts Institute of Technology" sounds too formidable and cold. Tech is more homelike and so "Tech" it remains, in spite of all the other Techs.

The Tech Bureau is typical of any of the other college bureaus and as you and I are more interested in that than any others we will take a look at it. Michigan has an individual bureau, with Prof. Charles Vibbert at its head; Princeton, with Dr. Van Dyke and Gordon Sykes; Virginia, with Lewis D. Crenshaw; Yale, with Prof. C. W. Mendall; Cornell, with A. D. Weil; and Columbia, with Prof. H. B. Krans.

One glance at the Tech Bureau makes you feel that you have struck the right place—no one will question that. The atmosphere is full of Tech cordiality and hospitality. Located in a corner room, the best location in the building, one looks out over the Place de la Comedie Francaise, the fountain and trees, and the Avenue de l'Opera, while the dark gray walls of the Louvre are seen down a short cross street. The interior of the room is tastefully decorated with pictures of the Institute, an American flag and small miscellaneous trifles. Flowers are continually kept in the room during the summer months and it is surprising what a cheerful little touch they give and one that is appreciated and often spoken of by Tech men when they come in. A bulletin board near the door is placed so that it is seen by every one as they leave. The latest clippings concerning Tech men and Tech affairs are placed there whenever they come in from the States. A file of Techs and some of the later Techniques are kept on the table.

The director, Mr. George C. Gibbs, is fast proving himself the ideal man for

the place. His heartiness and the knack he has of making every Tech man that comes in a personal friend, is a rare quality and one that is appreciated by all. It is this personal touch which makes the Tech Bureau one of the strongest in the Union, if not the strongest, for the fellows always come back whenever they are in town. Smokes are provided for the men and always without charge, while the treasure chest which the Technology women are keeping up is open to any of the fellows in need of such things and to those in the field who are otherwise unable to obtain them. When one sees what is being done in the office by the director and his assistant, Miss Beekhurst, with the aid of a boy scout who comes in a couple of days a week, one cannot help but realize that Technology is behind them every minute. The readdressing of mail, countless errands and commissions for the fellows at the front, starting them on sightseeing trips around Paris, etc., are all in the day's work. Mr. Gibbs is in personal correspondence with a large percentage of the men that drop in, and his letters alone, as he has sometimes read extracts to me, would form an intensely interesting volume if it were not violating personal confidences, for every man at the front dislikes to see his name in print written up as a hero.

Evenings are perhaps the pleasantest part of the day's work in the office, for there is always a group of Tech men, perhaps two, perhaps six, having a little chat, talking over old times or telling some of their humorous experiences in France. The coffee set which was sent over from the States plays an important part in these little meetings, for Mr. Gibbs always picks on some one to do the churning while he proceeds to light the alcohol lamp and start the brew. The yellow cups and saucers balanced on a khaki-covered knee do not look at all out of place.

The monthly dinners have proved a big drawing card for Tech men, as they can be sure of finding some acquaintance present whom they knew in the former days. From six or eight men last December, they have grown so that now over thirty can be counted upon. The remarkable fact of it all is that there is no such thing in the army as a Paris leave, otherwise there would be many more in town. As it is, by one means or another, some excuse is found and the men drift into Paris singly or by twos and the dinner is always a success. During the serious days of the German offensive they were stopped, but beginning in September they are to be resumed again on the first Saturday of the month. The July dinner and August dinner were run in the middle of the month, but in that way the Bureau was able to catch many men who had come into Paris for the French national holiday. At the July dinner Major Dugald C. Jackson and his brother, also a major, were present and made very interesting speeches.

The notices of the dinners are sent out by postcards, while the monthly doings of the club, personals and the names of those registering are made up in the form of a bulletin and mailed to all Tech men registered at the office. Although the Bureau has had three heads in its short existence, Mr. Lansingh, R. M. Allen and Mr. Gibbs, the work has at all times been carried on without a stop on the foundation laid down by Mr. Lansingh and Mrs. Cunningham.

On the way out one stops an instant to glance at the secluded library and reading room on the right where may be found a well-selected list of American periodicals and of the best French literature, a large part of the latter being donated to the Union by friands and French people who are interested in the movement.

Downstairs in the lobby again, there are a couple of groups of young officers and privates having ice cream together—not quite the real ice cream, but as near to it as can be made in France. It sort of surprises you at first, as it is not strictly military etiquette for officers to mix like that, but then we are all human and glad to throw off the rigorous army discipline. When a man steps into the University

Union here there is no such thing as rank, and officers and men are of but one class—University men with like ideas and thoughts. The little cafe or refreshment privilege attached to the lounge furthers this idea.

A little bellhop of English birth, a glance at the general bulletin board as you pass out the corridor and you are away in your taxi. Did I like the place? Yes, I'm coming back again.

"Passed as censored."

LETTERS FROM THE TECH BUREAU IN PARIS

Gossip of the men abroad and their activities

The Review is glad to be able to reprint some of the letters received by the Tech from George Crocker Gibbs, '00, director of the Tech Bureau in Paris. These together with Mr. Lansingh's more formal report published also in this issue, will give a good idea of what is happening over there.

On June 1 we had a Tech dinner for the boys, which was also complimentary to Mr. Lansingh, before his departure for the States. This was the first dinner that I had taken care of as director. Mr. George Mower, '81, was arranged with by Mr. Lansingh, some time ago to act as chairman to select speakers. Mr. J. Erskine of the University of Columbia was the speaker at that dinner. He has been associated with the Foyer du Soldat and is now the chairman of the Educational Campaign of the Y. M. C. A. He spoke to us in a most interesting way on the subject of the various difficulties between the nations, France and America, and how necessary it was that when the Americans leave France they shall take away the good-will of the French, as well as carrying away with them a right impression of France and her people.

The following men were present: W. R. Lansingh, '98; E. G. Taylor, '13; Samuel Chamberlain, '18; E. B. Peck, '14; E. W. Woodward, '17; Neal E. Tourtellotte, '17; G. H. Mower, '81; H. E. Stump, '10; R. W. Hall, '18; H. P Gray, '16; Donald D. Warner, '18; Roswell Barratt, '14; Winfred B. Smith, '17; Frederick B. Smith, Jr., '18; Douglas R. Buchanan, '18; Richard H. Ranger, '11; E. W. Curtin, '17; D. R. Dixon, '14; Louis H. Zeppler, '15; William E. Lucas, Jr., '14; G. C. Gibbs, '00.

Mr. Lansingh was presented with a gift from the Tech men which he appreciated very much. Samuel Chamberlain furnished music on the piano after dinner.

The second Tech dinner for the boys under my direction was held on July 13, Saturday night. This dinner was even more successful than the previous dinner. Thirty-one boys were here and we all had a fine time. Our guests were Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, '85, now Major in the Engineers, Maj. J. P. Jackson, his brother, formerly head of the Engineering Department of Pennsylvania State University, later head of the Board of Labor and Industry in the State of Pennsylvania and at present at the head of the Labor Board connected with the army. Also, Major Williford of West Point, later special student at Tech. All three made addresses at the dinner. Major Williford spoke particularly of the work of the Tech men and especially of their ability. He said that when he had difficult work to be done, he always found a Tech man to do it.

The 14th of July was a great fete day in France. On that day the Union gave a reception in the afternoon to the members of the French Homes Committee and others at the Union. The French Homes Committee represents any of the families of Paris who open their homes and offer their hospitality to American officers in Paris and especially those who frequent the Union. On that day the manager of the hotel furnished music consisting of the famous Jazz Band from the Casino de Paris and also refreshments for the guests and the men of the University Union and many others from outside.

The boys are very pleased to have their mail sent directly from the States to the Tech Bureau, as they are constantly changing their addresses and they realize that here is a fixed place to hold their mail until they communicate with us, instead of having it follow them from one station to another.

We make a great many purchases for the boys in town, anything from shoulder bars to eye-glasses. We also take care of their bank accounts and the Tech Bureau is a great help for temporary financial difficulties.

AUGUST 1, 1918.

Every week finds the influence and work of the Technology Bureau at the University Union growing to keep pace with the expansion of the American Forces in France and the growing number of Technology men who are arriving and registering either by personal calls at the Bureau or by mail upon their definite assignment to a post. The register in the office, instead of registering one or two names a day, is now showing six to eight, while on holidays such as the 4th of July and the 14th of July, which is the French National holiday, the numbers of men in town exceed all expectations. That the Technology Bureau is the center of Technology men in France, there can be no question.

The last dinner proved to be the most successful of any yet held, with over thirty men in attendance, and others in town, who, although stopping in for a moment, were unable to stay. Maj. Dugald C. Jackson and his brother, also a major, were present as the speakers. The latter gave us a very interesting talk on his trip into Germany as an official representative of the State of Pennsylvania, on some special work, just before the outbreak of the war; and gave us all a good insight into the working of the German mind among the scientific and educated classes. Bill Short presided at the piano, rattling off American ragtime and Technology songs, while, every now and then between courses, some alumnus with a touch of gray in his hair or slightly more than a suspicion of baldness would recall a line or two from "That Little Old Brown Book that Gatty Wrote" and then there would have to be an encore.

The dinner was held on the evening of the 13th of July and the following day was the big parade in Paris of representatives of the Allied armies. After a group of French mounted police and the company of French Cavalry heading the line, the American troops were the first in line of march with a full band. The sight and enthusiasm that greeted the boys as they came down the boulevard Malesherbes, playing "Over There," was something that no one who saw the parade will ever forget. It was not only the Americans who received such an ovation but every one of the different nationalities. Regardless of the enthusiasm showered on all the others, the French people even went one better when the blue-clad Poilus came in sight.

That afternoon there was a reception at the Union given by the staff to the French Homes Committee, who have taken such an interest in the Union and opened their homes to the American boys. Many Technology men dropped in for a social

half hour and enjoyed the ice cream and pastry, which the hotel management had furnished for the special occasion, in spite of the fact that it was defendu.

Monday night the University men got together and tendered a dinner to M. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States. Many notable guests were present, among them the Hon. William G. Sharpe, American Ambassador to France, who in his talk, although brief, was to the point and stated that the spirit the Americans have shown, from the men at the front to those behind the lines, was one which expressed their regard for what France has done and is an indication of what America is willing to do. Mr. Nettleton, the head of the Union, in calling on M. Tardieu, made a very neat speech and presented the University men of America to M. Tardieu.

As for local news of Technology men, Bob Allen, '16, who was in charge of the Technology Bureau before Mr. Gibbs' arrival, has graduated from the French Artillery School at Fontainbleau and is now an aspirant with the troops at the front, and was in the big allied counter attack delivered between Soissons and Rheims. Dave Garb, whom many will remember as instructor in English at the 'Stute, is now at the same school and will complete the course in September Although well over draft age he has been over on this side in the ambulance service and as a Red Cross man for a long time, but this did not satisfy him as he wanted more active service.

Joe Guppy, '18, was in over the week end, having just come back from taking part in the push and came out of the scrap with but four men left in his platoon William Dodge, '15, is in one of the Paris hospitals from shrapnel wounds and yesterday sat up for the first time. D. B. Baker, '15, was also in the offensive and is now at Bordeaux hospital because of shrapnel wounds.

Fred H. Cook, '00, registered in the other day. A large number of men from the Third Training Camp in the States have just been here getting equipment. These include A. G. MacAlister, '16, Herbert W. Barrett, '18, Osmond S. True, '20, William B. Hunter, '17.

Rafael Alfaro, '16, now has his double service stripe and has just been sent to the engineers school for a try at a commission. Roswell F. Barrett, '14, is here in France in charge of aerographic work for the navy, which is a comparatively new branch.

Registrants from July 16 include J. C. Wooten, '18; Leonard Besley, '17; Tristram Campbell, '18; Elbert Greeve, '10; John M. DeBell, '17; D. R. Dixon, '14; Neal Tourtellotte, '17; Edwin Jenckes, '10; H. L. Wood, '17; F R. Whelton, '21, who has the Croix de Guerre; L. T. Hill, '17; S. M. Schmidt, '11; J A. Aaron, '11; C. W. Loomis, '16; B. A. Adams, '98; R. B. Haynes, '13; Guy Hill, '06; J. M. Erving, '19; R. J. McLoughlin, '17; W. J Beadle, '17; C. T. Barnard, '17; J. A. Lunn, '17; Nelson Stone, '15; W. T. Spaulding, '13; L. G. Mack, '16; J. G. MacDougall, '16 and William Sprague, '16.

At the American Artillery School George Petit, '16, George Cole, '16, Edward Kaula, '16, Martin, 18, and about eight others expect to receive their commission in a few days. These men were part of the third training camp contingent from Technology.

The news of the death of Lieut. James C. Wooten, '18, came to the Bureau since the last letter was written and was quite a shock to every one as he had been one of the most constant visitors at the Union. Many of the details of the fight he was in are lacking but from what has been brought in from different sources it is known that he and his pilot ran into a squadron of German planes and were attacked. The machine was seen to wobble and descend very rapidly and unsteadily to a distance of about five hundred feet above the ground, when it dropped and crashed. The pilot

was dead when picked up having both arms and both legs broken from machine gun fire and several shots through the body. Wooten was still alive, although unconscious with several machine gun bullets through the body. He was taken to a first aid station for treatment but died very shortly.

It is believed that when the pilot was hit he managed to control the machine with his knees up to the time the machine made the final dive when he either collapsed or died, letting the plane fall.

Wooten had been into the Bureau very regularly, getting there about once a week. The Saturday before his death he was in Paris and had had a reunion with several of his fraternity brothers, Chuck Loomis, '17, Raef Alfaro, '16, and Neal Tourtellotte, '17.

C. R. Loard, '16, dropped into the Bureau the other day from Italy, where he has been working as a representative of the Allied Machinery Co. He has finished his work down there and is expecting to enter the French Artillery School at Fontainbleau, which Bob Allen went through and where Dave Garb is at present. Another arrival in civilians' clothes is P. M. Werlich, '15, who is over here as erection engineer for the American Locomotive Works. Werlich has been engaged on locomotives bought by the Midi Railroad and on some of those assembled here for the American forces. His plans at present are rather indefinite, as he is expecting to join up in the near future.

Twenty-four men were present at the August dinner, where Prof. S. M. Gunn was the speaker, telling about the campaign being carried on by the Red Cross for the prevention of tuberculosis. The campaign is largely one of education, teaching the French peasants the proper methods of sanitation to combat the white plague. Maj. J. C. Riley was also present and gave a short talk. Among those at the dinner were Capt. G. O. Draper, '88; R. M. Allen, '16; R. J. McLaughlin, '17; Donald DesGranges, '15; A. E. Windle, '18; D. E. Woodbridge, '16; E. G. Taylor, '14; R. W. Chandler, O. G. Norton, '15; R. B. Catton, '17; E. L. Kaula, '16; R. B. Haynes, '13; Guy Hill, W. L. Medding and W. C. Short.

Running around France on an auto truck with a lot of test tubes the writer found Homer Calver, '14, who is with the sanitary corps, and is testing water and generally living up to his old nickname, "Bug Calver." He's watching the critters close.

The August visitors at the Union follow:

Aug. 1,—Harold P. Gray, '16; Joseph N. Pau, '13; James N. Gladding, '05; Alden H. Waitt, 14; Arthur E. Kennelly, Faculty; Dudley Clapp, '10. Aug. 2,—John A. Lunn, '17; Louis A. Robbe, '05; R. P. Low, '16; Richard B. Catton, '13. Aug. 3,—D. A. Loomis, '09; Robert H. Scannell, '17; Howard C. Blake, '06; D. R. Dixon, '14. Aug. 4,—Charles W. Loomis, '17; H. J. Sheafe, '95; E. C. Gagnon, '16; James G. McDougal, '16; Edward B. Richardson, '98; Lucius T. Hill, '17; Kenneth M. Childs, '17. Aug. 5,—H. L. Nickerson, '13; William T. Herrick, '11; Miles E. Langley, '13; Leo A. Hartnett, '13; Richard J. McLaughlin, '17; John M. Erving, '19. Aug. 6,—Herbert E. Welcome, '18; C. W. Loomis, '17; U. Winfred W. Smith, '17; Wesley H. Blank, '16. Aug. 7,—Osmond S. True, '20; Fay W. Williams, '14; William B. Hunter, '17; Harold C. Mabbott, '12; Lewis G. Mach, '16; Lawrence L. Clayton, '17. Aug. 8,—Carroll R. Benton, '10; James B. Walton, '99. Aug. 9,—Richard H. Catlett, '17; Edwin J. Cameron, '18; Karl A. Walker, '16; Franklin L. Kline, '18. Aug. 10,—C. F. Harrington, '16; Rogers Lord, '16; Robert C. Heyl, '18; George F. Hobson, '06; LeRoy G. Woodward, '15. Aug. 11,—C. W. Loomis, '17. Aug. 12,—R. J. McLaughlin, '17; Charles W. Lawrence, '16; G. N. Parks, '19; Woodruff Leeming, '91. Aug. 13,—Edward Kenway, 11; L. E. Wyman, '17; Donald

E. Woodbridge, '16; Allan T. Weeks, '08. Aug. 14,—L. L. Clayton, '17; R. B. Catton, '13; McCeney Werlich, '51; Walter L. Meddling, '17; Joseph Desloge, '12. Aug. 15,—Granville B. Smith, '18; Nansing McVicker, '17. Aug. 16,—Robert M. Allen, '16; James W. White, '14. Aug. 17,—Arthur E. Windle, '18; Lyall L. Stuart, '20; Edward Y. Keesler, '17; Edgar L. Kaula, '16; Raymond B. Haynes, '13; Guy Hill, '06; R. W. Chandler, '12; George O. Draper, '87; O. G. Norton, '15; Donald DesGranges, '14; Selskar M. Gunn, '04. Aug. 18,—Robert S. Gans, '13; Frank I. Turner, '17. Aug. 21,—K. M. Cunningham, '19; A. M. Rosenblatt, '09; Aug. 22,—L. W. Mach, '16; Eugene L. Macdonald, '13; Coleman duPont, '84. Aug. 23,—James F. Norris, Faculty; Geoffrey M. Rollason, '13; William W. Dodge, '16. Aug. 24,—Thomas A. Roper, '10; D. R. Dixon, '14; Paul H. Buxton, '16; E. L. Kaula, '16. Aug. 25,—Penn Brooks, '17. Aug. 26,—W. C. Short, '14. Aug. 27,—L. E. Wyman, '17; R. B. Haynes, '13; John A. Root, '14; Ernest J. Weaver, '15; Edward F. Deacon, '19; Charles J. Lawson, '20; E. F. Kelley, '07; Frank L. Ahern, '14.

On Saturday, September 7, the regular monthly Technology dinner was held at the Union. Lieutenant-Colonel Norris of the Chemical Warfare Service and of the Institute Faculty was one of the speakers as was also Professor Gunn of the Rockefeller Foundation. The following boys were present at the dinner:

H. Mitchell, '10; W. H. Blank, '16; A. G. MacAlister, '18; R. C. Heyl, '18; R. M. Phinney, '04; E. L. Kaula, '16; Richard C. Catton, '13; C. H. Mower, '88; Dugald C. Jackson, Faculty; H. C. Mabbott, '12; Harold B. Davis, '12; Joseph Desloge, '12; M. C. Kerr, '08; S. W. Gunn, '04; Richard H. Ranger, '11; C. P. Kerr, '11; James F. Norris, Faculty; G. M. Rollason, '13; William W. Dodge, '16; Harold P. Gray, '16; and Donald E. Woodbridge, '16.

Following is a list of Technology men who have visited the Technology Bureau from August 29, to September 11, inclusive:

Aug. 28,—Walter L. Medding, '17. Aug. 29,—Leverett Bradley, '13; James R. Milliken, '18; Robert M. Phinney, '04; G. C. Wagner, '12. Aug. 30,—C. O. Coleman, '16; Elmer P. Griesemer, '20; Penn Brooks, '17; Edwin W. Woodward, '17. Aug. 31,—McCeney Werlich, '15; N. Warshaw, '16; W. B. Shippey, '19; I. G. Hall, '18. Sept. 1,—Philip D. Terry, '10. Sept. 2,—Arthur R. Stubbs, '14; Elton Walker, '90. Sept. 2,—Donald N. Swain, '17; Lawrence B. Cahill, '19. Sept. 4,—Charles A. Meserve, '95; William W. Dodge, '16; Donald R. Dixon, '14. Sept. 5,— G. M. Rollason, '13; R. B. Catton, '13; Harold Lockett, '10; Frank W. Buckman, '16. Sept. 7,—Joseph Desloge, '12; Harold C. Mabbott, '12; H. N. Buck, '13; Benjamin W. Guppy, '89; R. M. Phinney, '04; R. H. Ranger, '11; H. Mitchell, '16; W. H. Blank, '16; W. C. Kerr, '08; C. P. Kerr, '11; S. W. Selbridge, '13. Sept. 8,—H. C. Watkins, '12; E. L. Moreland, '08; Paul H. Duff, '16; Richard H. Catlett, '17; Reginald Norris, '96; Richard McLaughlin, '17. Sept. 9,—McCeney Werlich, '15; Lewis Gerstle Mack, '15. Sept. 10,—Frederich B. Barns, '14. Sept. 11,—H. C. Mabbott, '12.

TECH MAN HELPS FOUND BRANCH IN ROME

So rapid has been the growth of the American University Union in Europe that it has been found necessary to expand by establishing branches in London and Rome. Heretofore the Union had only a headquarters in Paris.

The London branch has been placed in charge of Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, associate director of the Columbia School of Journalism. Its business offices occupy one entire floor.

Its hotel quarters are the St. James, Bury Street, whose central headquarters

and admirable facilities have already made it popular. Oxford and Cambridge Universities have appointed committees of hospitality to entertain members of the Union. Two week-end visits have already been paid to the famous institutions of learning, and in return the Union entertained the Englishmen at a luncheon attended by 167 Americans representing over 50 universities and colleges. Lord Bryce was the guest of honor.

The director and the secretary of the Union have returned from Rome where they established a branch. A university dinner was given at which Ambassador Thomas N. Page, honorary patron of the Union, presided.

At the dinner there was elected as the advisory council at Rome of the union Col. M C. Buckey (West Point), military attache; Commander Charles R. Train (Annapolis), naval attache; Lieut. Col. Robert P. Perkins (Harvard), American Red Cross Commissioner to Italy; Gorham Phillips Stevens, '98, (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), acting director of the American Academy in Rome; the Rev. Walter Lowrie (Princeton), pastor of the American Church, and Emerson MacMillan (Yale), of the American Embassy.

This local committee at present has charge of the interests of the Union in Rome.

CHARLES T. MAIN, '76, ON THE CORPORATION

Faculty changes and appointments

At its last meeting, the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology appointed its committees for the coming school year, made changes in the instructing staff and elected to life membership in its body, Charles T. Main, '76, of Boston. Mr. Main, who was elected a while ago to be president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the great national engineering organization, is a Marblehead man. After his graduation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he remained for two or three years as instructor, went thence to the Manchester Mills, N. H., and in 1881 changed his residence to Lawrence, where he became superintendent of the Lower Pacific Mills. In 1892 he established himself as consulting engineer, and is one of the most famous in the country. His large plannings include the Wood Worsted Mills at Lawrence and a hydro-electric development in Montana of 280,000 horsepower. Mr. Main has been made a member of the executive committee of the Corporation in place of Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, deceased.

The appointments to the instructing staff include: F. P. Emery, professor of English, an instructor of years ago, loaned now for a year by Dartmouth: Herbert H. Palmer, '09, who has come also from Dartmouth, instructor in Physics; C. D. Acker and J. M. Haney, '21, assistants in Civil Engineering; Frans Edvard Hubert Velander, '18, a graduate of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, research assistant in Electrical Engineering, and in Chemistry in its various divisions; Walter T. Hall, '19; Clarence L. Nutting, '19; John L. Parsons, '18, and S. G. Simpson, enlisted men, who are furloughed for the purpose of further studies at Technology, and incidentally can be made assistants.

AN APPEAL FROM THE PARIS BUREAU

Gibbs cries to us to " carry on "

To The Alumni of Tech:

For your past support of the Tech Bureau overseas and the Tech Auxiliary in Old Rogers we are all grateful to you.

We think it worthy of your continued support and interest. You have made a home for Tech men who come to Paris. You have supported a comfortable room for the Tech boys in service over here to use, write, lounge or chat in, to have the cheer of an open wood fire when it is chilly outside. You have maintained a director who has maintained an active personal interest in every man who visits the Bureau; who corresponds with hundreds of men who can't get to Paris; who buys or secures for them anything obtainable in Paris; who forwards their mail to them to their correct address, through a system of files which now contains over six hundred names of the seven hundred men over here; who provides for an informal get-together dinner for them each month.

The support of this Bureau maintains an excellent stenographer, and also will maintain soon a young English Boy Scout to assist.

The director knows Paris well enough to be able to direct the boys to whatever sightseeing, location or theatre and restaurant they may desire. He lives in the hotel near the Bureau and is on hand always. He visits personally any boy who gets in a hospital in the city.

In fact, through the past six months, the Bureau has brought most of the Tech boys in service to a realization and appreciation of the fact that Tech in its Alumni has followed them to Europe and is back of them. Every letter contains an expression of their appreciation.

The untiring efforts of the Auxiliary in Old Rogers keeps our " Treasure Chest " full of necessities and comforts—even a few luxuries which are given or sent to them.

Lansingh, '98, started things going; Allen, '16, carried it on; Gibbs, '00, is still at it, and will stick. Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Sedgwick and Mrs. George have made the Auxiliary and it " carries on."

The Tech men over here express their appreciation through the director to you. They ask you to " carry on " as does the director.

George C. Gibbs, '00.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

THE sixty-fifth meeting of the Alumni Council was held at the Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Monday, September 30, 1918. The usual informal dinner was served at 6.30 P.M., with an attendance of eighteen. The salad orator for the evening was Mr. A. T. Hopkins, '97, who spoke of the war work undertaken by his company. The meeting was called to order by President Morss at 7.45 P.M., with an attendance of twenty-seven, as follows:

President, Henry A. Morss, '93; vice-president, Van Rensselaer Lansingh, '98; secretary-treasurer, Walter Humphreys, '97; executive committee, George L. Gilmore, '90, Orville B. Denison, '11, Charles R. Main, '09; ex-president, Henry J. Horn, '88; representative-at-large, Wilfred Bancroft, '97; class representatives, C. T. Main, '76, J. P. Munroe, '82, C. W. Bradlee, '97, F. H. Hunter, '02, Carl W. Gram, '09, Kenneth Reid, '18; club representatives, W. B. Snow, '82, H. W. Gardner, '94, H. W. Stevens, '04, R. A. Hale, '77, C. F. Lawton, '77, A. T. Hopkins,'97, A. D. Maclachlan, '96; guests, Dean A. E. Burton, Mr. H. S. Ford, Mr. F. L. Locke, '86, Prof. R. E. Rogers, Mr. A. F. Bemis, '93, Prof. H. G. Pearson.

The business on the call for the meeting was:

Report of the Alumni Representative at the American University Union in Paris, Mr. Van Rensselaer Lansingh, '98.

What shall the Alumni do regarding the Student Army Training Corps?

The TECHNOLOGY REVIEW—Because of increasing cost of publication shall it be curtailed to any extent; or shall the price of subscription be raised?

Plans for the coming season.

The records of the previous meeting were read and approved.

In memory of the late Charles M. Baker, treasurer of the Walker Memorial Fund, the council by a rising, silent vote paid its respects to the late member of the council.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee it was VOTED: That, as during the last part of last year, the meetings of the council instead of being held monthly be held every other month; in November, January, March and May unless business arises which warrants calling a special meeting of the council.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee it was VOTED: That the Annual Dinner of the Association be held in the Walker Memorial on the second Saturday of January, January 11, 1919.

Prof. R. E. Rogers, editor of the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW, spoke of his desire to co-operate in regard to practicing such economies as would help to fulfill the recommendations of the government in regard to publications.

It was the sense of the meeting that the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW should be carried on, but that such economies should be practiced as seem to achieve the necessary reduction in cost during the war suggested by the government.

Student Army Training Corps—The president called upon Mr. Ford, the Bursar of the Institute, to tell the council the problems of the S. A. T. C. which might interest the Alumni. Mr. Ford described briefly the barracks, the administration building, to which had been added a space which could be used for recreation, or writing rooms. He called the attention of the council to the fact that some one should be stationed there to assist the students and raised the question as to whether a Technology Alumnus could be obtained to carry on this work, or whether

or not it would be better to have a delegate of the Y. M. C. A. who would have behind him the great organization of the country with all its accessories. Mr. Frank L. Locke also spoke on the problem. It was VOTED: That the question of entertainment and recreation room be referred to the Executive Committee on National Service.

President Morss next called upon Vice-Pres. Van Rensselaer Lansingh, '98, who presented a formal report of his stewardship of the Technology Bureau of the American University Union. The report is printed in full elsewhere in this issue. Later he spoke informally of his experience in Paris. It was VOTED: That the report be accepted and ordered placed on file. James P. Munroe, '82, then addressed the council and paid tribute to Lansingh's success. There being no further business, the council adjourned at 9.10 P.M.

WALTER HUMPHREYS,
Secretary.

ΦBE HOUSE NOW THE INFIRMARY

First of its kind in the whole United States

TECHNOLOGY claims the distinction of having the only infirmary in the country operated in connection with the S. A. T. C., and it is hoped that it will be a model for many of its kind. It was brought about largely through the efforts of Major Cole, with the co-operation of the Phi Beta Epsilon Fraternity, which so generously donated its house.

The house is a four-story brick building, admirably suited for an infirmary. All the rooms contain beds, the larger ones being used as wards. There is a poolroom, which will be removed, as the patients play pool instead of studying. Smoking is permitted only in the poolroom. About fifty men can be accommodated at a time; at present there are forty-five on the sick list. During the recent epidemic, eighty-three patients were taken care of by the Army Medical Unit, under Sergt. William E. O'Brien. In this trying period there were only four men at the infirmary. Only two, however, knew enough of medicine to take the temperature of the patients. Of all the men of the S. A. T. C., only two men have died, one there, and the other at the Boston City Hospital.

On November 1, the Woman's Auxiliary, under Mrs. Baldwin, began work at the infirmary. With her came trained nurses, for both day and night. As there is no place under the present conditions where the fellows may meet their parents, it has been deemed advisable to transform the poolroom into a reception room. Easy chairs are said to be greatly needed. The Red Cross has kindly donated some, but more would be appreciated. The infirmary asks that any alumni who have magazines, books, or any reading matter which they can spare, send them to 400 Charles River Road, Cambridge.

WAR SERVICE AUXILIARY

General report to October, 1918

In the spring of 1917 the Alumni Council empowered the M. I. T. Committee for National Service to establish this Auxiliary. At the very beginning of America's participation in the war, it was manifest that some means of communication should be established with the Institute men who were going into National Service and with their families. The Government Schools brought not only the problems which the administrative and teaching bodies at M. I. T. solved so efficiently, but they revealed those other problems which arise when great numbers of men are suddenly transferred from civilian pursuits to military life, and which require for their solution the organized effort of those who stand near to the every-day phases of these problems.

It was soon found advisable to open a workroom where supplies might be provided for these men in service, and for those under their command. From the beginning, this workroom has worked in co-operation with the New England Division of the American Red Cross. It has drawn its workers from the wives and families of Corporation members, Faculty and Alumni, from the women graduates, and from those whose near kin were associated with the Institute. An extended report of the workroom appears at the end of this report.

The initial undertaking of the Auxiliary was to locate the Institute men already in National Service, to add to this list as other men entered the service, and to offer to their families every possible assistance in any of the many emergencies incident to war conditions. A card catalogue was begun, which now carries a total of 2484 names of M. I. T. men who are in the army or navy, or giving full time in foreign fields to the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and kindred relief organizations. Of these 2484 men, 1589 hold officers' commissions, 32 have a rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher, 501 are in the navy, 429 are in aviation and 777 are known to be overseas. When a name is received a letter is sent to the next of kin, placing at his or her disposal the facilities of the Auxiliary, and offering, so far as military regulations allow, to help speed up information in time of an emergency. "Words cannot express my gratitude to you and your committee for the service you rendered me last week," writes the mother of a boy who had received one of these letters and had turned to us when she knew her son must undergo an operation. "I cannot express too strongly the appreciation of Tech men of the kind, thoughtful service you are rendering," declares a lieutenant in the Sanitary Service, to whom we had sent on request an outfit of knitted goods and comforts which were not available in the remote camp to which he had been assigned. For four months a father had not heard from his son who was in the American Expeditionary Forces —we wrote to Mr. Gibbs at the Technology Bureau in Paris, a reassuring reply followed, and the father writes to wish us "success in the noble, patriotic work undertaken." A man who went overseas with the first railway contingent received papers from our bookroom, and wrote, "To receive these from my Alma Mater gave me added inspiration and spurred my ambition."

As soon as it is known that a man is going overseas his name is sent to the Technology Bureau at the American University Union in Paris, and on arrival he receives a letter from Mr. Gibbs, of the Bureau, who thus builds up his card catalogue, and makes known to an ever-increasing body of Technology men what the

Bureau has to offer in the way of supplies and club facilities. A captain of Infantry writes: " I wish to thank you again for a few mighty handy articles I got at the Bureau here while on my way through. I really feel like a robber, as I'm now just replacing those lost on a train a short time ago. I was in the diner, when my car was cut off the train, and no one asked me about doing it at all! Happily, thanks to you, I can get fixed up anew." A former teacher at the Institute, fighting with the Canadian Forces, was reported as seriously wounded—word was cabled to the Bureau; Mr. Gibbs located him, carried to him in hospital the greetings of the Institute, and a relative writes, " You helped save his life—God bless you for your sympathy when we were down."

Letters might be multiplied to show that gradually the Auxiliary has become known to the Institute men and to their families. A day's work in our office at the Rogers building would reveal the varied problems which come to us, from forwarding of a watch crystal to the verification of unconfirmed rumors in casualty columns.

At the beginning of the present Institute year a card was inserted in the T. C. A. handbook, notifying all members of the Student's Army Training Corps at the Institute that our office stood ready to help them in any way, and a similar card was prepared for their families.

Since February, 1918, 601 books and 1110 parcels of newspapers and magazines have been sent—not only to individual men, but also, on request, to ships, cantonments and naval stations. In the early fall a book of timely interest was given each man in a contingent of Britishers bound for Siberia.

A Technology graduate was in charge of the first American Orthopedic Hospital to go overseas. At his request we sent an athletic outfit suited to the personnel of the unit and to the patients who later will come to this hospital for treatment.

The Government Schools at M. I. T. have had special needs which we have tried to meet through our Hospital Visiting Committee and through the Sunday Teas at the Emma Rogers Room. When the Naval Aviation Detachment opened its Recreation building at the Institute, the War Service Auxiliary was invited to take charge of the hospitality in that building. It was our privilege to help meet the emergency when the influenza epidemic came. Four convalescent homes were opened, and hundreds of men were thus given an opportunity for recuperation under favorable surroundings.

The hospital visiting work has brought unexpected opportunities of helpfulness to those who were sick and to those who came to be by their dear ones, and it has often happened that those who otherwise would have been alone in a strange city with their grief and bereavement have found friends and comforting help through members of the Auxiliary. Our files carry scores of letters which are most touching in their expressions of gratitude for such help rendered in time of profound need. A father, whose son had died, writes from Texas, " The work you are doing of aiding the sick and their relatives and friends, here in our home country, is just as important as the work of those tending the wounded on the battle front."

The Western New York Branch has been of much assistance. It has made and forwarded garments and hospital kits, and has given in the name of M. I. T. handlooms and other needed articles to the Buffalo hospitals. In Cleveland and in Akron there are the beginnings of branches whose work will be similar to that of Buffalo.

To all the donors who have made possible the financing of our work, particularly to the Alumni Council, which has intrusted the Auxiliary with this war work in its behalf, we extend most hearty appreciation of these opportunities for service to Technology men, to their families and to the students at the Government Schools.

Mrs. A. J. George, Executive Secretary.

THE TECHNOLOGY WORKROOM

Bulletin No. 6

The present bulletin rounds out the record of one year of the workroom and is also the report of the summer program which began on May 28. During that time the workroom has been open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 10 to 4. The average attendance on fifty working days has been eighteen. The amount of work accomplished has been very gratifying; in fact, to most of us it seems equal to what was done during the five days a week, with shorter hours, throughout the winter.

Since May 28 we have sent to the Union seven trunks, containing the things for which Mr. Gibbs has especially asked; also thirty-nine parcel-post packages. Special licenses to send knitted sweaters and socks were obtained from the War Trade Board, and boxes containing eight and a half pounds each have been regularly mailed every week.

New and welcome proofs of the value of the Technology Bureau in the University Union are constantly coming to us. Perhaps we may be pardoned for quoting the testimony of a colleague there, the representative at the Union of the University of Virginia, who wrote that " the Tech Bureau is the envy and admiration of all who come here. A Tech man landing in Paris can be fitted out with everything he needs."

Now that no member of the Young Men's Christian Association staff, or of the regular military service, can take extra luggage for any one, it has become exceedingly difficult to get things overseas.

By reason of the interest and courtesy of friends going to France in a private capacity, we have been able to send during the year fifteen well filled trunks and a large number of cigarettes—as well as considerable coffee. A good part of the coffee was the gift of Mr. Scheinfeldt, an uncle of one of our graduates in service. The workroom, of course, provides the money for cost of transportation. Our own men have added to their trunks or bed-rolls as much as their weight allowance would permit. Any one reading this bulletin will do, not only us, but all M. I. T. men overseas, the greatest favor by letting us know of any friend going abroad on independent volunteer service not under government ruling, who might possibly take a trunk or even a small package to the Union. We can, of course, never attempt to reach individual soldiers. Of the fifteen trunks sent since October 1, 1917, only one has been lost on a torpedoed ship, two are now en route; and of 119 parcel-post packages to the Union, serially numbered, fifty-nine have been acknowledged. No doubt others will be, but parcel-post is slow.

Practically all the supplies furnished the Technology Bureau in Paris, or our individual Technology men, are provided from the generous funds given us by the Alumni Committee.

Since there is no intention of establishing any hospital especially for Technology men either here or abroad, it seems only a natural part of our work to share our strength in the preparation of hospital garments and bandages to be sent across to hospitals of the Allies, where our men will be included among the wounded or ill. It is well known that the American Fund for French Wounded has official authority to visit American soldiers in French hospitals. Consequently, the workroom has sent one contribution of hospital garments through the New England Branch of that organization. Three Technology men are engaged in Red Cross work in Italy, and therefore we have sent during the winter and spring substantial contributions to the Italian War Relief Fund of America, amounting in value to $1,769.88.

President Maclaurin wrote to the director, asking if it were consistent with our policy to send what we could spare to the British War Relief. To this call, necessarily for hospital garments, we have been glad to respond by several donations. Certain special gifts for the purpose have been supplemented by general funds amounting in all to $870.70.

The special committee for refugee clothing has sent three trunks and twenty-seven boxes to Madame Charles Le Verrier, who was appointed to open and administer the Chateau Lafayette in Chavagniac for refugee children. This, the birthplace of Lafayette, has been purchased by the American Committee of the French Heroes Fund, to be made after the war into a pilgrimage-museum like our own Mt. Vernon; meanwhile, it is sheltering French children under the care of this able and delightful French lady. We earnestly hope our committee will receive ample assistance to carry on this department of our work. A cable from Madame Le Verrier, dated August 24, says, " Much needed packages arriving."

The committee has felt that it would be wrong not to do as much hospital work as there is time and money for, when the needs are so grave and when our own men are sure to be among the suffering. Accordingly, in order to continue, an appeal was published at the end of August, through the courtesy of the Boston Transcript, asking for unrestricted funds with which to make hospital supplies (always with the exception of gauze dressings), which we may send wherever we feel there is the greatest need, and where they are most likely to be of immediate help. The response of our friends to this appeal has been encouraging, and we desire to extend here our heartfelt thanks to all who have come to our aid. The amount received for this purpose up to October 1 was $2328, but much more is needed if we are to do all that we have the desire and the time to accomplish. The recent epidemic of influenza made sudden inroads on our reserve supply, and we were more than glad to help again in an emergency.

The workroom returned to its winter schedule Monday afternoon, September 30, and so long as it is sufficiently supported by money and by workers, it will be in full operation on Mondays, from 11 to 4.30; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 9.30 to 4.30; and on Friday, from 9.30 to 1 P.M.

A generous supply of material has been bought during the summer and will probably be sufficient to provide work until the spring of 1919. What we now ask for is the steady attendance of women ready to make up the various garments and the hospital necessaries that require hand and machine sewing. No surgical gauze dressings are made by us. We earnestly beg more women affiliated in any way with Technology to join us at the Rogers Building Workroom. While we welcome help for short and irregular hours as a proof of loyal interest, it is important that volunteers should realize that no achievement at all commensurate with the appalling need is possible except by regular, faithful attendance and by as long hours as possible. Competent workers from outside will also be most welcome if endorsed by two persons, one of whom must be affiliated with Technology.

The last bulletin mentioned that we had made one gift (for which the money was especially raised) to Dr. Hugh Cabot's General Hospital No. 22 in France. A letter of acknowledgement from Dr. Cabot, dated June 26, contains the following:

A case containing a great many valuable supplies from the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary, which was sent to us through Mr. White's office, has just arr
of the contained articles are of real value and can be put to immediate use. As you probably know, the supply of things of this kind through " regular channels " is highly intermittent and uncertain. The British Red Cross has been most liberal, but the demands upon the organization are tremendous and frequently insufficient to meet our desires, if not our needs. Had it not been for the assistance of organiza-

tions such as yours, I fear we should have been unable to carry on this hospital at the level of efficiency which we have set for ourselves. It has been a matter of some importance that we should maintain a standard at least equal to the best of the British hospitals, since we have been for a considerable period the forerunners or pioneers in the working out of that close association of Anglo-Saxon peoples which we all hope will be one of the permanent benefits resulting from this upheaval of society. Contributions such as yours are not only useful in the maintenance of a hospital, but screws in the binding of an alliance.

An endorsement of Dr. Cabot's feeling that we are cementing the bonds between Britain and America is also contained in a letter from Capt. Philip S. Platt, an M. I. T. man, who has been our representative in the Child Welfare work in France, but who has now gone into the army.

Today your thoughts are proudly turned toward France, who in the full elan of her beau geste is celebrating our National Holiday, as if it were her own. For the French journals there is but one topic. It is on every lip. And it is so sincere! The French people with whom I come in contact, from the Prefets and Mayors down to the shopkeepers, seem to try to outdo each other in expressing their appreciation of what America is doing. It is very embarrassing for a modest American who feels a similar debt of gratitude to France. Certainly among the many things this war has brought about—which are too big to grasp—is the significance of this great, sympathetic friendship springing up wherever French and Americans meet. I believe that the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association have played a large part this past year in showing France what America's heart was like.

Another captain writes in somewhat similar vein:

At last I can date my letter from "Somewhere in France." For a day or two ago I saw about the finest sight ever I've seen—our colors, national and regimental, carried through the streets of a French city. Our company marched just in rear of them, and the look on the faces of the women as we passed was something I shall never forget. The mingled expression of grief and joy, and the most astonishing gratitude, was enough in itself to make any sacrifice that we or any of ours may be called upon to make, most worth while. Never did I see a more real tribute to our country's flag. Not a man, young or old, who saw it but uncovered if a civilian, or saluted if in uniform. I don't believe that such a thing could happen anywhere else in the world.

An approximate list of the year's distribution of articles follows:

OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO OCTOBER 1, 1918

Articles		Items	
To the Technology Bureau, University Union, Paris		Knitted garments	2,120
15 trunks	6,326	Pairs of socks	3,223
119 parcel-post packages		Pairs of slippers	1,361
Cigarettes	5,500	Suits of pajamas	795
To 249 M. I. T. men (not through Union)	2,085	Aviators' coats	39
To 115 other men in service	1,542	Convalescent gowns	171
To Italian War Relief Fund of America	5,832	Surgical shirts	768
To British War Relief	1,725	Surgical Socks	338
To American Fund for French wounded	228	Bandages	2,446
To American Red Cross	1,244	Bed-pads	230
To French Refugees	2,043	Pneumonia jackets	394
To Belgian Relief	25	Comfort bags	742
Miscellaneous	1,524	Laundry (or duffel) bags	660
	28,074	Miscellaneous	9,528
		Cigarettes	5,500

MARY K. SEDGWICK,
Director.

As always, the letters from Technology men are our chief pleasure and reward. From a large number we have chosen the few that follow.

Mr. Gibbs himself writes:

Our work here is continuous. In fact, the Union itself is simply overflowing with guests, about one hundred and twenty men registering here each day, and they are obliged to get sleeping quarters outside. The dining-room is also taxed to capacity, so it certainly seems as if the Union is fulfilling its splendid function here in Paris. Our men are coming in to the Bureau faster than ever, and our Tech register shows ninety men for the month of July, which is higher than any month since the Bureau has been opened.

And the " retort courteous " comes from a soldier:

This is just a note to thank the Technology Workroom for the things Mr Gibbs gave me from the " Treasure Chest." I had just arrived in Paris from the line with only what I had on my back. To go to the Tech Bureau, read the Techs, meet Tech men, and gossip about Tech was a pleasure I could appreciate heartily, as I had not seen an old familiar face in three months.

An illustration of the work done in one of our southern camps follows:

Here I have charge of the mosquito work, water supplies, sewage disposal, drainage, and general sanitation under the direction of the surgeon, himself a sanitarian. The mosquito problem is a big one, but so far we have had no malaria. Since this is an advanced aviation camp, I have had several rides in the aeroplanes, each time in line of duty, as I make inspections from them and travel to distant parts of the camp on business in one. I believe this is one of the first instances where the aeroplane has been used in sanitation.

To quote from a young doctor overseas:

Ye gods and little fishes! I have had " some time." I believe I wrote I was with the British Field Ambulance. Well, I was again shifted to a regiment as their medical officer, and then the real fun started. The past two weeks of fighting at the second battle of that historic river in the vineyard-covered hill regions of France, furnished me all the excitement I want for the next month. I am a very close friend now of shrapnel, high explosive shells, machine gun fire, grenades, and other miscellaneous hardware, and the thousands it takes to get a man convinces me there is none with my name on it. Have had night and day marches, slept in dugouts, ditches, woods, cellars; bombed by Hun planes—in fact, the whole darn show. It really beats Ringling's Three Ring. And I saw the Boche running, as fast as any one could in this mud! There is not much to say except I have had a two months' experience with the B. E. F. which I shall never forget, and am almost a veteran. 'Tis raining and I am writing beneath a rubber sheet, three by six, in the woods, so the conditions are not suitable for a lengthy epistle. The English call the Hun, Jerry or Jerries, but the Scotch and I call 'em names not fit for print, and most every one else here does too. The din of a big battle is terrific, with all calibres going and ra-ta-tat of machine guns, planes overhead, etc.

Lieutenant H. writes:

I want to say that the papers from the Technology Workroom which arrive now and then are a great boon to our little camp. It has been with a great deal of pride that I show others how the M. I. T. ladies are behind us. I meet many college men; the M. I. T. ladies have absolutely outdone all others in making life pleasanter here. Regarding the war itself, the recent German " drive " makes us certain that our efforts must be redoubled. We must prepare for a hard war. I am glad that so much time was taken to perfect our organization at home and in France. As the war goes on I think the preparation will be justified a thousandfold.

A major of engineers writes:

Had dinner the other night where a wild boar's head was served with all its ancient formality. They still hunt the pig in France. I have always wondered how they could serve a large party from a boar's head, but it seems that they stuff the head with a kind of hash made from various parts and the brains. You scoop this out and eat it. It tastes like the head-cheese of England. The pig is killed with elaborate ceremony, if possible by a lady with a sword, and dies to a particular tune that the huntsmen play on their horns, all as ordered by Henry IV.

I have had a wonderful auto ride through a beautiful, and to the tourist, an unknown part of France, but I am sure that many Americans will ride over it in time of peace, for it is a great road in the American zone. It is good that the French knew how to build roads, for it carries a traffic that would wreck ours in a day. It is so extraordinarily interesting, for the towns are Roman and are all a part of the Roman military system by which they kept the Hun at bay on much the same line as he is held today.

An M. I. T. airman in Italy sends the following:

This little town is too small to be seen on a map, but the inhabitants, and especially the Italian officers, treat us as though we were royalty. They simply can't do enough for us. The boys salute us, then run along the street for an opportunity to salute again. The commanding officer at the station invited us to his home the other evening. His wife played and sang, and we were treated to sherbet and some classy cake—cream puffs with pink frosting! Our first real cake for months.

Yesterday the people in ——— could hardly believe an Italian officer who told them we were really Americans. Later, as we were walking past a cafe, a fat Italian jumped up and waved his hat, crying, "Viva Americano," while the others began cheering and clapping. You spoke of your pride in the Americans at the front. You ought to see the French and Italian newspapers! That reminds me—I saw a train-load of American doughboys march through the streets of ———. The whole city turned out to see them, and plainly showed their admiration by enthusiastic applause all along the line. We watched them from our hotel window, and they were certainly a corking, husky bunch. I felt like going out and saying, "Hey, there! I'm an American!" Italy is much better than I even suspected or hoped for, and I think I like it fully as well as France. The Italians are very polite, and the better educated ones all speak either English or French, so we get along very well without Italian. They seem in general to expect great things of the Americans, and I think the boys in France are showing them how things should be done. One thing I will say for both the Italians and French is that on July 4 they certainly honored the United States. The entire front page of both the French and Italian papers was devoted to the United States—lauding us right and left. In M——— the Consul held a reception in honor of the Aviation Officers. The main square in M——— was simply packed—there were over 50,000 people, according to the papers, and they came just to hear a short speech made by the Consul about the United States, etc. Not ten present could hear what he said, but all stood quietly until he finished, then sung the Italian National Hymn.

A WAR-TIME ISSUE

Our readers are doubtless unpleasantly surprised at the appearance of the present issue of the Review. They will, however, we hope, recognize at once that here is a magazine printed in war times. Our type is smaller, our margins narrower, our old beauty of white paper and black letter intentionally foregone. The old Review was too good-looking, too lavish, too expensive for times like these.

So long as the present restrictions in print paper hold good and it seems wise to retrench, the Review will look like this. As soon as conditions allow, however, we promise you that we shall go gladly back to the old form, the large print, the wide margins, the good paper—all that made the Technology Review the handsomest alumni magazine published in America.

The Editor.

EDITORIAL

JUST as the resignation of Arlo Bates from the Institute in 1915, a year before we moved to a larger life in Cambridge, was almost a symbol of a chapter-ending in our history, so his death last week at the age of sixty-eight seems to mark (to some of us at least) the finis of a volume in the history of Boston literature and culture. As a poor youth fresh from Bowdoin he came to Boston resolved to share its literary heritage, to become a recognized author. In that he succeeded. He became a prolific, popular and well-known Boston literary figure. He wrote poetry, novels, essays; he edited one or two of the famous old Boston newspapers, and at length in 1893 became the head of the English department of the old Institute. There for over a score of years he bent his unusual abilities as writer, editor, thinker, controversialist to the task of giving Technology men a knowledge of how to think clearly, write correctly and read with understanding and appreciation the best in the English literature of the past. To the success of his labors the Institute graduates of those twenty-three years can bear the best witness, are the best testimony.

He chose to retire before the Institute sought its present quarters, because, one imagines, he saw his life work done. He saw the Institute inviting radical changes, the better to adapt itself to the service of an age whose philosophy, literature and springs of action he deeply distrusted. It was not a shallow and facile distrust, but one rock-bedded on a life-long devotion to that spirit in letters and scholarship which his own training and practice so beautifully and wholeheartedly exemplified. Knowing him, a younger man might believe he knew something of that famous Boston of the seventies and eighties when for the last time, probably, in American history Boston deserved its traditional reputation as a leader in culture. Of that culture and reputation Arlo Bates was a part, a not inconsiderable part. Of that culture and reputation he saw the rapid senescence and the imminent oblivion. The thronging younger generations at the Institute knew not the Pharaohs to whose defence and exaltation he gave, lifelong, the best of his powers as a writer and strength as a teacher. And everywhere he saw rising Pharaohs to whose politics, philosophies and aesthetics he could give only the stoutest and most honest dissent.

Whether or not Arlo Bates misjudged the temper of today we do not know. But of this we are sure: The things he stood for were pure, honest, beautiful, of good repute, haloed with the best traditions of the centuries. Above all he loved clear thinking, and he knew that great thinking comes largely, perhaps mainly, from great literature. In placing the emphasis of his teaching on the literature which has stood the question of time and the buffet of opinion he was fundamentally right and sound and wise. And the headlong, eager, "practical" youth of today, to whom great literature is a useless tombstone marking the grave of a dead and deservedly forgotten past, may go a long way and fare a good deal worse than their elders who as undergraduates learned the method of right thinking and the meaning of good literature from Arlo Bates.

(From the Tech) ROBERT E. ROGERS.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR BATES

Memorials and estimates of his life and work

ARLO BATES, widely known as an author, literary critic and as long time former professor of English literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from 1893 until 1915, died at a private hospital in this city, after a long illness, on August 26, 1918. His home was at 4 Otis Place.

He was born in East Machias, Maine, on December 16, 1850, the son of Dr. Niran and Susan (Thaxter) Bates. He received the degree of S.B. at Bowdoin College in 1876, that of A.M. in 1879, and Litt.D. in 1894. He came almost unknown to Boston in the autumn of '76, and began to write. He knew less than a dozen people in Massachusetts. Arlo Bates was then twenty-six years old. He was saturated with Shakespeare, the Bible, Scott, Longfellow and the classics. While in college he was the editor-in-chief of the Bowdoin Orient, and had a story or two printed in the magazines.

His first literary work met with little success or recognition, but he persistently kept at his chosen field of labor and gradually won a secure place for himself. He published a paper called The Broadside, in 1878 and 1879, and then was called to the editor's chair of the Boston Sunday Courier, remaining from 1880 until 1893, meanwhile keeping at his work of book writing. In 1893 he accepted the chair of English literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, retiring from that position in 1915, but he was still emeritus professor.

Professor Bates' work as an author extended over a period of nearly thirty years. 'Patty's Perversities,' which appeared in 1881, was one of the first of his books to attract attention. Many more followed, from time to time, and among them have been 'A Wheel of Fire,' 'Sonnets in Shadow,' 'The Philistines,' 'A Book o' Nine Tales,' 'Told in the Gate,' 'The Torch Bearer,' 'Talks on Writing English,' 'The Puritans,' 'Love in a Cloud,' 'The Diary of a Saint,' 'The Intoxicated Ghost,' 'Mr. Jacobs,' 'The Pagans,' 'Berries of the Brier,' 'A Lad's Love,' 'Albrecht,' 'The Poet and His Self,' 'Talks on the Study of Literature,' 'Under the Beach Tree,' and 'Talks on Teaching Literature.'

Mr. Bates was a member of Tavern Club and was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. On September 5, 1882, he married Harriet L. Vose of Brunswick, Maine. She died in 1886. He was survived by a son, Oric Bates of Boston, who married Miss Natica Inches.

By a sad coincidence his son survived his father by barely a month, dying in October of influenza in an officers' training camp in the South.

Of Professor Bates the Springfield Republican said editorially:

" The death of Arlo Bates has, happily, not been allowed to go unobserved, even in these days of world struggle, for the passing of this accomplished man of letters has really left a vacancy in the literary world of New England, And essentially of New England was this poet, novelist and teacher. The phrase 'Down Machias way,' spoken in the neighborhood of Portland, seems to indicate a remote and inaccessible country, and, indeed, one cannot go much farther and still be in the United States. It was from 'down Machias way' that Arlo Bates came, and his birth there is only another proof of the wide dispersion of talent and character in the good state of Maine. His father was a doctor, celebrated in the region, and a man of literary

tastes. Arlo Bates went to Bowdoin, like Maine's greatest poet, Longfellow, and it may be remarked that Mr. Bates' ancestors, also like Longfellow's, emigrated to Maine from Massachusetts.

"The young graduate from Maine came to Boston in the fall of 1876, eager to write and to win success with his pen. The literary labors of his first year or two in Boston were characterized by a persistence that was at least commensurate with the indifference of editors and the public—which is said to have been considerable, But in 1878 he was publishing a paper of his own, and in 1880 he became editor of the Boston Sunday Courier, of which he remained in charge until 1893. By that time he had made a reputation with his poems and novels, and in that year he accepted the chair of English literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Professor Bates was a meditative, observant man with that mixture of aspiration and refined taste which we like to think of as characteristic of New England letters, but without pedantry or didacticism, and loving fine literature for its own sake. The fact that he was a poet, novelist, playwright, critic and teacher shows how far from one-sided were his talent and his development. It may be urged that he left no work of high distinction in any field except, possibly teaching, and particularly the teaching of the art of letters. But he did many things well, and in all showed a fine taste and a rich mind. His poems were not equal in quality, but were always workmanlike in meter and utterly limpid and clear in expression. They were plainly the work of a man on familiar terms with the genius of the English language.

"It has been lately remarked by an English critic that 'A semiprovincial sensitiveness has made them [the New England authors] exceptionally particular in matters of syntax and form, with the fortunate result that the English of the American classics is of a purity and integrity not to be surpassed in the old country.' The idea is not new; it is, in fact, almost a truism, but one is not sure that is a truth, or at all events the whole truth. For while sensitiveness and a spirit of emulation may have set New England and other American writers on the road to attainment of purity and integrity, they seem at length to have become enamored of fastidiousness for its own sake. One has to read relatively little of Mr. Bates' poetry or prose to see that he regarded expression as an art. And how intelligently he conceived that art one can understand by turning his 'Talks on Writing English.' He revered our English tongue and desired to have all its resources of expression precisely employed. This is shown by his characterization of the 'dictionary habit' as the 'cardinal virtue of writers.' "

In the Boston Evening Transcript some one who called himself a "life-long friend," wrote as follows:

"To those who were privileged to know him intimately the death of Arlo Bates brings an indescribable sense of desolation and loneliness. The withdrawal of that vital and many-sided personality leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. The wide range of his external interests, and the serene if somewhat sombre philosophy of his inner life were alike rare and noteworthy.

"Coming as he did through a long line of English and New England ancestry, he inherited the Puritan intensity of spirit, but without the Puritan limitations of outlook. He had emancipated himself from the theological formulas of his early years, but he could not emancipate himself from the Puritan loyalty of spirit, the absolute fidelity to convictions, the contemptuous scorn of sham and pretence in whatever form they might appear. Genuineness, sincerity of thought and purpose counted for more than aught else in his appraisal of character.

"It was sometimes said of him that his attitude toward life and his fellowmen was tinged with cynicism. In the makeup of his intellectual and moral nature there was the degree of cynicism that a chemist in a physical analysis may report as a

'trace.' But Mr. Bates was in no sense a cynic. His interests were too broad, his appreciations too instinctive, his sympathies too generous to allow the seed of cynicism to take root.

"He dearly loved an epigram. The winged phrase that sped straight to its mark seemed to him as legitimate as the cumbrous, qualified announcement of a truth—and more effective. He was a remarkable conversationalist, not infrequestly becoming in his talk as autocratic as Dr. Johnson himself, but he always gave his listener a chance in the end. And often these declarations were given their dogmatic form not because they represented his matured convictions, but because he thus clarified the subject for his own mind.

"His ever-present sense of humor served to relieve and illuminate the perplexities of a troublous life. Every suggestion of fun, every delicate nuance of humor in life or in literature, called from him an instant and whole-hearted response. He loved the little things, the modest qualities, the unassuming virtues in literature, as well as the great canvas crowded with figures.

"Aside from the main path of his activity he found relaxation and pleasure in a very unusual acquaintance with the botany of New England, and a diversion which deepened into a serious interest in the Indian shell-heaps and kitchen middens of the Atlantic coast. His collection of Indian implements, flints and pottery was probably as fine in quality and as complete as any private collection in New England.

"But the joy of his working life was found in the study of literature. To this everything was made to contribute. And few teachers of literature, and still fewer writers, were so imbued as he with the spiritual riches of the noble literature embodied in our English tongue. No Tech student sat through his lectures listless and inattentive. Epigram and illustration and application and paradox clothed the subject with a new interest and meaning. In his lecture-room literature was transformed from a polite recreation into a vital working influence. Every man felt it, and his students have carried that influence with them beyond the hour and beyond their student days into the problems and experiences of life.

"Mr. Bates' own literary work in the field of fiction and of poetry has been considered elsewhere, but it may properly be said here that if one wishes to get at the core of his ethical system, the central principle from which developed the austere but ardent philosophy by which his own life was shaped, he should turn to the remarkable poem, 'The Torch Bearer,' read by Mr. Bates at the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Bowdoin College, his alma mater, in 1894. In its nobility of spirit, its splendid loyalty to ideals, it worthily represents the writer and the man whose death is so widely and so truly mourned."

In the Transcript, also, Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlain, a well-known Boston journalist and critic, who knew Professor Bates well, added something of personal touch to our knowledge of the figure of whom we all felt that we never knew enough to "pluck out the heart of his mystery."

"Although Arlo Bates' chief claim to distinction was his work as a teacher of English literature at the Institute of Technology, the impression which his personality really left upon the city of his residence for so many years was made, I think, before he entered on his academic career. He was then a perfect example of the literary man living not on his wits but on his merits, for while he scorned all unworthy employment for his pen, he never failed to maintain the position of a scholar and a gentleman. And he did this although his first essays in 'productive literature' were turned down as fast as he produced them. Naturally, in that stage of his personal struggle with the fates he had to avail himself of the assistance of the press, but his editorial work on the Boston Sunday Courier took the literary form; it consisted of

nothing but book reviewing, the writing of editorials and the production of a weekly column of semi-literary observations entitled 'Opposite the Old South.'

"The Boston Courier, which had been a famous paper under the editorship of Joseph T. Buckingham—a paper for which Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Robert C. Winthrop, C. C. Felton and others had written, and in which Lowell's 'Bigelow Papers' were first published—had degenerated, so far as its news features were concerned, into a Sunday advertising sheet, but Bates kept its literary qualities high. He wrote book reviews of the best old-fashioned sort—scholarly, searching, magisterial, with a good deal of his own personal quality in them. This quality was peculiar. Bates was an extremely individual man in all respects. He had, as it were, individuality stamped upon him at his birth. His father was a physician at East Machias, Maine, who had a theory that every man should have a given name that is all his own, and nobody else's. His own father had had the same theory, and had expressed it by bestowing upon him (the father of Arlo Bates) the name of Niran, which was absolutely his own invention. Evidently finding advantage in the possession of a peculiar name himself, and possibly deriving unconsciously from it an added degree of peculiarity, Dr. Niran Bates named his own son Arlo, which was also a name that no one had ever borne before. And when Arlo Bates had a son of his own, he adopted the same idea, and called him Oric. How long the line of these 'Christian' names unknown to Christianity will be thus continued, the present writer is not aware; but he would be willing to conjecture that the process, as long as it goes on, will encourage the development of a certain originality, or at least a sense of detachment from the rest of the world, in the representatives of the line.

"It is possible that a certain remoteness from his fellows was accentuated in Arlo Bates by the early and sad death of his wife. She also was a writer of talent; she had, at the time of her death in 1886, written much for periodicals under the pen name of Eleanor Putnam, and her volume 'Old Salem' is an excellent account of that interesting city. The marriage was a happy case of wedded minds as well as of united hearts, and Bates was cruelly torn by his wife's death. His volume of sonnets, 'Sonnets in Shadow,' was his tribute to the ideal relation that had prevailed between these two. Each sonnet was a little tragedy; but the volume exhibited so much of the author's preciosity of thought and manner and of the subtlety of expression which was much more characteristic of him at that time than it was afterward, that it failed of general appreciation. From the mood of sadness in this volume Bates reacted somewhat toward a fashion of fantastic conceits. He had written before in this manner, in 'Patty's Perversities,' and 'The Pagan'; he now wrote 'The Philistines,' which was a rather scorching exhibition of a certain pretentious form of social life in Boston, 'A Lad's Love,' 'Albrecht,' 'The Poet and His Self,' 'A Book o' Nine Tales,' and other volumes of real originality.

"He was a club man, and a talker of great penetration and a fine contempt for all forms of twaddle. He was consummate in the choice of words even in ordinary conversation. He despised all things commonplace, mechanical, stereotyped. He said that the greatest misfortune that ever befell literature was the invention of printing, and he instinctively sought out original and individual forms of expression—at the same time, however, despising mere erraticism or literary iconoclasm as much as he did the banal manifestations of Philistinism. It was always a wonder why Arlo Bates should have left the discovery of the bromidic theory to Gelett Burgess. He was always the arch-antibromide.

"His selection as professor of English literature in the Institute of Technology in 1893 was quite to be expected from the position which he by that time had gained in the Boston literary circle and the estimation in which he was personally held by

General Francis A. Walker, the president of the Institute; and those who knew his great mental energy, his clean-cut style and abhorrence of literary humbug were never surprised at the very great success which he gained as a teacher of literature. But it must be said that he was peculiarly a Boston product. His reputation made little headway in the rest of the country. Broadly speaking, New York knew him not. And he never sought its approval.

Memories by Professor Pearson and another

In thinking of Arlo Bates, the memory returns again and again to dwell on the afternoon in May, three years since, when, on the eve of his retirement from active service, a group of his friends, students and fellow teachers, met at the Oakley Club to do him honor and bid him farewell. After the festivity of a student initiation on the lawn, the company gathered in one of the rooms of the old Colonial mansion; there five gowned and cowled figures addressed the Master in spoken verse and song. The lines, now mirthful, now deeply serious, brought vividly before those for whom and with whom he worked the various aspects of his labors. His championship of Logic, for which he had prepared a pamphlet that was the dispair of those who taught as well as those who studied it, his insistence on the written outline and the periodic sentence, the "special section" for the awkward squad—all these disciplines for which he had fought and bled, received their meed of merriment. A delicious parody of "How They Brought the Good News" presented the mind of the average Tech Sophomore face to face with the historic course in Second Year English, and pictured the difficulty of teaching "all English Lit. from September to May."

Most of the students present had taken one or both of Mr. Bates' "third year options," the courses in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Literature. The classes hardly ever contained more than a baker's dozen, but these few were worthy to meet the challenge of the teacher's doctrine. Here he was in very truth "Defender of the Faith, Champion of the English Tongue and Letters Against the World, the Flesh, and the—Faculty." Here in militant tones he gave utterance to the convictions that were the breath of his nostrils. His sense of consecration in his message made the atmosphere of the class-room, as one of his students was fond of saying, like that of a church. This aspect of the Master's teaching was the burden of the beautiful lines, read by their author, whose initials are familiar to every reader of the Review. Frankly, yet with disarming grace, it met the challenge of his faith, with conviction equally sound and sure; none the less, it paid tribute to the devoted labors and the unique accomplishment of his twenty-two years of teaching.

Mr. Bates, it being at last his turn to speak, showed how profoundly he was moved by the form and the substance of this recongition. Too clear-sighted to have any illusions about himself, he assessed the measure of his failure as searchingly as he assessed the measure of his success. All the more, therefore, was his heart warmed by the concert of testimony from those who knew the worth of his work, and loved him and it. He believed in the method of education for which the Institute of Technology stood, he trusted in the wisdom of his colleagues in the Faculty to maintain its high tradition. His contribution was to instill the love of liberal culture as recorded in English Literature. In this field he had sought to create and to preserve a standard that should not belie the proud reputation of the school. This was the service that his Technology friends gathered on that May afternoon to commemorate: the tribute they then paid to him living we render again now that he is gone.

Henry G. Pearson.

Extract from a former student's letter

"You speak of Mr. Bates' death. Yes, I had seen the notice in the Wartime Tech, which reaches me spasmodically. It was a shock to me, for I'd no idea he had been so ill. You ask me to tell something of my impressions of third-year English under Professor Bates. Fortunately, my contact with him as a teacher was not limited to this course, for it was also my privilege to enjoy him in his "Esthetics" and in one other course. The particular subject on the schedule never seemed so important as the opportunity to come under the influence of the man, just as was the case with such men as Professor Miller and Professor Sedgwick. The value of his instruction was due not only to the interesting presentation he gave it, but to that rare faculty of his of keeping his class on mental tiptoe. I doubt if one of his students was caught napping more than once. As one wit in my time remarked, 'If Arlo finds you bored in his class, he'll finish the job with a gimlet!' Nor was he a respecter of zones or boundaries in his dispensing of knowledge. How much sugar-coated instruction he used to give us as our guest at 44; and when positions were reversed and he was the host, his influence was just the same. I may have known the nice meaning of vista before, but it never stuck with me until one evening when I was enjoying some pictures down at that delightful old house under Beacon Hill. Well, if I don't know what a vista is fifty years hence it will be because I shall then be where they don't have such things.

"So many people of marked individuality have such interesting idiosyncrasies. Do you remember Mr. Bates' quaint custom of marking so many of his books in his library at home with pretty little feathers? I remember once while hiking in the bush down in Panama, I came across a troop of ants lugging home a brilliant spear of tropical plumage. So, of course, I appropriated it and shipped it to Boston where I thought it would have a better chance of the preservation it deserved. And such a fine letter A. B. sent back!"

THE STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS

Dr. Maclaurin appointed director for the entire country—the purpose and organization

EARLY in July Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Institute, accepted the appointment of director of college training. He has charge of the Students' Army Training Corps, under supervision of the war department's committee on education and general training. The general aim of the war department committee was to mobilize the larger colleges in war work.

All colleges having one hundred or more students enrolled have a training corps. Students are enlisted and are subject to call by the president, but this committee has the power to exempt individuals and instructors in instances where they are considered essential to the college service. The committee is to make a complete survey to ascertain what proportion of the students are being turned out with technical or other scientific training and to find out what needs to be done to increase that proportion with a view to winning the war more speedily. For instance, it may be advisable to increase the number of chemists at the expense of the clergymen.

The national committee comprises three army officers of the war department.

Professor Frank Aydelotte of Technology was selected today for director of war aims courses. These are educational courses of an historical nature to instruct the student soldiers as to just why America is in the war and what she intends to accomplish as a result of her stand.

In response to questions about his new duties Dr. Maclaurin explained that the war department on the assumption that the war is to last a long time yet, deemed it wise as a measure of preparation to establish a basis of educational work adapted to warlike ends. The fundamental principle in the general plan is that whatever is done shall in no way interfere with the future usefulness of the educational work of any institution. What is to be done is to adapt and modify current college studies so that they may supply the needs of war.

It is to the colleges that the army and navy must look for their future officers. The experience of the past year has demonstrated this, and despite the lack of special training for war in their colleges college men have risen in great numbers to positions of command. The colleges must be the source of the officers of the future. This being true the government is bringing to the attention of the colleges their potential helpfulness, and the colleges are responding splendidly to the call.

There are three fundamental needs which the colleges are asked to supply. One is the need of the army for officers, a second is the need of the navy for officers, and the third is the proper officering of the industrial part of the war machine. These needs are different one from the other, but they are a trinity without which this war cannot be properly prosecuted.

Here it should be most clearly understood that there is not on the part of the government any attempt to coerce the educational institutions. The plan calls only for co-operation during the next few years. It asks the colleges to modify their courses of study so as to converge them upon the training of officers for the army or navy or for engineers in the essential industries of war. No college is obliged thus to do and co-operation will be everywhere a voluntary and at the same time a patriotic action.

With this end in view every student of more than eighteen years of age will enlist in what is to be a S. A. T. C., Students Army Training Corps. All these young men will be soldiers and subject to military duty. They will be kept in college and educated in ways focussing on one of the three needs already specified. This training will be different in the different institutions, in ways related to the final purpose. Thus aside from the military subjects of infantry, artillery, signal service, aeronautics and the like, the students will include subjects like engineering, chemistry, electricity, medicine, etc.

The plan of co-ordination includes these and other studies, arranged so as to be in greatest possible harmony with the regular curriculum of the college. Each institution is thus a factor towards a complete whole and that factor for which its normal courses best fit it. All the co-operating colleges are part of a system in which military instruction will be combined with allied academic instruction and regular studies. There will be as a rule six hours a week of military instruction and four hours a week of allied academic subjects, which have military value.

The military subjects require hardly any comment and include calisthenics, military drill, military science, topography, map reading, military engineering and the like. The required academic subjects really include much of the regular work, modified perhaps, towards military requirements. Some of these subjects are: French and German, with especial emphasis on speaking rather than literature; and English, with reference to the preparation of letters, reports and descriptions. Mathematics is fundamental, physics and chemistry become necessary and these are included in general in the studies of academic institutions. Then there are geography and geology which have military importance; the whole study of technical institutes is of war value, while for another division of the military work biology, hygiene and medicine are of prime importance. There is nothing revolutionary in this adaptation and as has already been said, each college will be encouraged to give its co-operation, doing its bit within those lines which will least disturb its regular studies. There is wide latitude in this adaptation; for example, history in some of its pages may very readily be counted as an allied academic study.

This is the kind of organization which President Maclaurin was asked to head as director of college training. It is a very broad subject and brings into co-ordination all kinds of colleges, academic, technical and medical, and making them of equal importance in the great project. The only limit is that the institutions shall be of collegiate grade, other grades of education being cared for by other divisions of the great educational system now springing into being.

Men in the S. A. T. C. are enlisted, furnished with a uniform to be regularly worn, and receive private's pay. It is expected that they complete their courses. They are more military in practice than the R. O. T. C. and the men are subject to stricter military discipline. They are prepared in a way that will admit of no lost motion, and at the same time they are not deprived of cultural or business preparation against the time that the war shall be over.

The object of this new draft law is not to make college men a favorite class; it will not keep them out of the trenches longer than similar men out of college. If the average man of twenty years will be called out by the first of January next, the college boys will be called out at that time. It is understood that men will be called with reference to their age, the eighteen-year-olders being called last. The eighteen-year-old men will probably stay until the first of July next; the nineteen-year-old men until the first of April; the twenty-year-old men the first of January, 1919.

What will happen to these men after that time will depend on the report of their standing from the president of the college and the commanding officer at the

college. Final determination will be made by the authorities at Washington. Careful consideration will be given there with respect to the fitness of the men for particular kind of service. These reports will have tremendous importance in his future service in the army.

I. If the report is colorless he will be ordered into a depot brigade at some training camp such as Devens.

II. If the report is rather better he will be sent to a non-commissioned officers' training school.

III. If the report is still better he will be sent to an officers' training camp.

IV. If this report is exceptional he will be kept in college longer than nine months and encouraged to complete a course in professional work.

The programs in the college courses for engineers, doctors and chemists will be intensified and all work will be speeded up. All colleges will be on an all-year basis with just short vacations. This new plan involves considerable changes in the college curriculum, so that, for instance, the normal six-year medical courses will be reduced to four years; engineering courses taking a little more than four years will be reduced to about three; and there will be special two and three-year courses for chemists, depending upon the nature of their work.

Only those men who are doing exceptionally good work in the above mentioned branches of science will be kept in the colleges more than nine months. The number of men who will be so kept longer than nine months will depend upon the needs of the country and the needs of the service. If investigation shows that there will be a serious shortage of doctors, more then will be kept; likewise, if there is a serious shortage of any of the branches of engineering, men in such work will be kept over.

As the time drew near for the usual opening of the Institute there grew an incorrect impression among students that the Institute would not give its regular courses for the duration of the war, but would instead give one engineering course, in combination with the military work. This impression was corrected by a bulletin of the Institute, giving the subjects of instruction for the next three months.

This bulletin shows that the only courses omitted are IX and XII. The other courses will continue with much the same professional program but with an almost complete exclusion of general studies.

For the class of 1920, entering this October, in the engineering courses the subjects given will be chemistry and chemical laboratory; drawing and descriptive geometry or surveying; mathematics and war issues, making a total of forty-two hours preparation and exercises per week. There will also be eleven hours of military work. For those entering the chemical courses a greater amount of time will be devoted to chemistry, while drawing and descriptive geometry will be omitted entirely. The number of hours per week will remain the same, forty-two.

For the former class of 1921, work will be given amounting to forty-seven hours per week of exercises and preparation. Physics will be given to men in all courses and mathematics to all those except in Course VII. War issues will be given to all men in this class. The remainder of the subjects vary widely in the different courses. For example, surveying, map reading and topographical drawing will complete the studies in Course I. Mechanism and applied mechanics will complete the studies in Course VI, and quantitative analysis will complete the studies in Courses V and X.

For the former class of 1920, now starting the fifth term, the courses are entirely different as in previous years. Course I will have applied mechanics, electrical engineering and electric laboratory, railroad drafting and railroad engineering. Course VI will have applied mechanics, electrical engineering and electrical laboratory,

and heat engineering. Course X will have applied mechanics, organic chemistry, organic chemical laboratory and theoretical chemistry. In like manner, the other courses will contain the most important professional studies. The total number of hours per week of class and preparation will be forty-two. The amount of military instruction has not yet been decided.

It should be noticed that the number of studies has been reduced, and a student will, therefore, be taking only a few subjects at once. With his military work, however, the number of hours a week will be greater than in previous years, but this extra work will be offset by the fact that students will have special times at which they will be required to study.

It is fair to assume that subjects taken by the students will be credited toward the achieving of a degree when, after the war, students return to the Institute and ask for the further requirements. This is the case, since the standard of the Institute will not be lowered.

For students not in the S. A. T. C. the studies will follow those outlined above with the exception of military work. The tuition will be $90 for a term of twelve weeks.

Such was the plan for the Student Army Training Corps, as it was outlined before the Institute opened. In preparation for it faculty meetings were held, courses altered, schedules disrupted, the tabular view ripped to pieces, barracks and mess halls built and all made ready. The students came, in numbers equalling those of a normal year. The new system was got under way.

As the REVIEW goes to press, the new plan of " soldier and student too " has hardly settled down to its stride. The enormous problems of organization have not all been settled yet. Although it already looks to be one of the most interesting problems in education ever attempted, the REVIEW will not attempt to describe its workings in their present state of incompleteness.

The January number will give as complete a picture of Institute life under the new regime as is possible, together with a matured criticism of the ideal and its actuality. We hope, too, to have some photographs of the new buildings and of the student soldiers at work. Furthermore, it seems very probable at this writing that we shall be at peace when this issue reaches our readers, or almost certainly by January. Peace will bring with it new problems for the S. A. T. C., which will have to be weighed and solved. But until then, please imagine the Institute and the S. A. T. C. therein, both very much on the job.

GOOD HUNTING, HOUND OF THE WEST!

IF this number of the REVIEW seems late to you, it is because all of us, Walter Humphreys, the office staff, the printers and ye underworked and overpaid editor himself, quit work and went into Boston to celebrate—once on a false alarm and once on the real thing—when the Kaiser abdicated and the truce was signed.

Some of you may not read poetry as easily as you read blue prints, but Professor Passano's poem at the head of this issue strikes a strong and true note. Read it to the children. The Hound of the West has brought down the prey!

THE NAVAL UNIT OF THE S. A. T. C.

WHAT the army did in establishing the S. A. T. C. at Technology is already well known. For its nine hundred student-soldiers the great group of barracks with attendant kitchen and mess-hall, quartermasters' stores and administration building has sprung from the ground almost as from the touch of an Aladdin genius, and a good deal has been said about the changes in the curriculum to fit the new lines of instruction, but, till now, little about the navy. It was only on Saturday, September 21, that an interview with the administrative force, Registrar Humphreys, Dean Burton and Bursar Ford, disclosed what the navy had in view, namely, the establishment of what will be really a S. N. T. detachment, but almost instantly everything was arranged. On Monday Lieutenant O'Neil was on the ground at nine o'clock and ready for business.

Since the barracks in the Technology yard were for the presumed number of the S. A. T. C., it was necessary to provide other quarters for the naval unit, and these men were berthed in the drawing rooms of the department of Civil Engineering which had been vacated by the United States Army School of Military Aeronautics, in the Copernicus tower. Instead of being Camp Copernicus these barracks will probably be termed the good ship Copernicus. These men will eat in the general mess hall, now near completion, which for the present at least will be a Technology venture. The men of the naval unit are rated as apprentice seamen and receive uniforms to be worn at all times, and pay to the amount of $32.60 a month, plus commutations for food and tuition.

The navy gives the students the regular enlisted man's pay and takes care of subsistence, instruction, etc., in special contracts with each college. The navy will enter into no contracts with the different colleges, but it will give the naval students the regular pay of an enlisted man and then in addition a certain allowance to cover their board and tuition.

Lieut. John Paul O'Neil, organizer and head recruiting officer of the naval branch of the S. A. T. C. for Technology, Harvard and Boston University, expressed no end of praise for the boys enlisting in the division. Lieutenant O'Neil, who has been all over the world, and has been in the recruiting branch of the navy for eighteen months, stated that in all his travels he has never seen so fine a type of boys as he has come in contact with since he has come to the Institute. Of two hundred and two who presented themselves for physical examination, but forty-four were rejected. That is to say, that while at a regular navy recruiting station eighty per cent of applicants are rejected, there are but twenty-one per cent rejected here. Lieutenant O'Neil stated that of this twenty-one per cent the S. A. T. C. would probably accept fifteen per cent. This, he added, is due to the fact that the naval examinations are so much more exacting than those of the S. A. T. C. Of the two hundred and two who have passed their physical examinations, one hundred and twenty-five have received their releases from their local draft boards and have been sworn into the service. Their pay starts immediately from the time they are sworn in.

They will be advanced from apprentice seamen to seamen of the third, second and first classes, and will eventually become officers. The courses offered to these men will be the same as those which the S. A. T. C. will receive, as the Bureau of Navigation will have use for all men with engineering and chemical training.

Last year some of the Juniors enlisted in the Naval Reserves upon obtaining permission to remain in Technology until they finished their courses. The Bureau

of Navigation has issued the following orders in regard to these men: "There are a few members of the Naval Reserve who, by former regulation, were permitted to continue their studies in college until graduation. These reservists are required to join the naval section of the S. A. T. C., and will be subject to the same regulations promulgated for the control of students voluntarily inducted into the navy on October 1. These men are not considered as part of the quota assigned to the Institute."

The present strength of the Naval Unit is four hundred men.

THE CLASSES OF '18 AND '19 RECEIVE DEGREES

No exercises either in June or September — wartime commencements the rule — 430 new Alumni

For the first time in fifty years no commencement exercises attended the granting of diplomas and degrees at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Without ceremony, on June 11, degrees were awarded to 275 men, 4 degrees of doctor of philosophy, 17 degrees of master of sciences and 254 degrees of bachelor of science. More than 100 men receiving the degree of bachelor of science have entered active war service or entered into industries directly connected with the war.

The call for skilled engineers since last December has been such that the students have been accepting military or war industries work as fast as they completed their studies. To aid them in this particular, the faculty has not demanded the fulfillment of any set time of study and has excused the students from the usual requirement of thesis work.

The usual gathering of alumni was seen on the afternoon of June 11 about the Institute. They witnessed special drills of the army and navy aviators on the field between the educational buildings and the Walker memorial.

The same rule held in September for the class of '19.

As further evidence of its desire to be helpful to the country in the great existing emergency of war, the Faculty at its September meeting voted to confer degrees on all '19 men who had completed their studies. For the sake of standard here Technology has required the completion of the professional studies, but has waived the usual time limitation and has not required the thesis and its attendant research. The men are therefore with the exception of the experience that the thesis work affords and some cultural studies, at the point where they usually are at graduation. They gained this place through continuous work, having taken up at the Sophomore summer camp their Junior studies in advance and having continued practically without vacation through the summer school of the present year. They have accomplished their work and will receive their degrees and are moreover able to place themselves as well-grounded engineers at the service of the nation some eight months ahead of the normal time, which is in June of next year. Notice of the awards was sent to the graduates and their diplomas will follow in the course of time. At present one hundred and fifty-five students have been awarded their degrees.

NEW BARRACKS FOR THE S. A. T. C.

Technology fairly crowded with new buildings — see the map in this issue

THE wooden village which, with its dozen large structures, has been caring for the needs of army and navy aeronautical schools at Technology had to be practically doubled to accommodate the students who, under the provisions of the Student Army Training Corps, will be housed and cared for at the Institute. As soon as the War Education Committee defined the conduct of the work in instruction, the Institute authorities began construction, and practically every inch of available ground was covered with buildings related to the work.

Nine new structures were erected in the grounds along Massachusetts Avenue in the rear of the Tech office, and these are buildings of considerable importance. Five dormitories are ranged gable end to the street, occupying the present novices' drill field and baseball field, running from the present back line of building 10, or the present automobile parking space, to Vassar Street. These dormitories are in twin sections, with the lavatories between, and have a capacity of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, in all about fifteen hundred beds, this being the estimate of probable students enrolling in the S. A. T. C. The buildings are 140 by 43 feet and two stories in height. Back of them are the mess hall and kitchen, 160 by 80 feet and 100 by 60 feet, respectively, east of the barracks across the existing roadway and in front of the airdrome. On the same front line and nearer the educational structures of the Institute are placed the quartermaster's department, a wooden building 120 by 40 feet. These constructions displace the house for experimenting with poison gases, erected a couple of months ago for the use of the School of Military Aeronautics.

The administration building for the S. A. T. C. is a structure in wood, 140 by 43 feet and one story in height, which is to extend along the Massachusetts Avenue line of the Technology land in the direction of the existing buildings. Those familiar with the Institute will recognize the situation as being between the laboratories of mechanical engineering and the street, the site of the future Pratt School of Naval Architecture, when conditions permit Technology to go ahead with its construction.

The requirement that the students enrolled in the S. A. T. C. shall live in barracks within the school bounds has interfered with existing methods of fraternity life, but at the Institute it was decided to make use of these buildings, of which there are two in the dormitory block, regular dormitories for students not enrolled and for special purposes such as infirmaries. All such spaces are available also for the Naval Aviation Detachment, which is seeking room for expansion.

The most notable feature of the barracks building was its rapidity. Ground was broken on the Saturday noon before Labor Day, and by the time the Institute had planned to open, October 1, the barracks were ready for occupancy, save perhaps for complete heating installation. The postponement of the opening for two weeks, due to the influenza epidemic, gave the Bursar and contractors ample time to complete the structures without and within. As the Tech said while the work was going on:

Every one who has seen the new constructions at Technology has not failed to express wonderment at the rapidity with which they have taken form. It is just twenty-one days this morning since President Maclaurin, then at the Institute for

a brief visit, indicated to the superintendent of buildings the approximate location of the proposed structures and instantly the general contractors, Stone & Webster, went to work. On Saturday at noon the first shovelful of sand was taken out and today five barracks are complete in external form even to the painting, with the interiors almost ready for the furniture, while the great mess hall and its adjacent kitchen lack few if any of the roof boards. The Administration building, on the site of what will later be the Pratt School of Naval Architecture, is still in its earliest stages.

One interesting feature in connection with the building, one that is a novelty in this section is in the foundations. The form adopted comes from the suggestion of one of the Italian foremen in the Institute army of laborers, Tony Tartarini. He called the attention of the builders to the fact that the nine-chambered electrical conduits in tile could be set on end, filled with concrete and save valuable time. The builders already had the forms for concrete piers on the ground, but adopted Tony's suggestion, and the result has been the utilization of supplies which are easily to be had which furnished a pier ready for use without the customary delay of two or three days for the concrete to harden.

As soon as the Tartarini piers were in place, and the tiles were merely ended up on concrete beddings at the bottoms of the excavations, and filled with the mixture, the sills were laid and on these the timbers, and within the same day, usually the first story walls and partitions were placed.

The other constructions auxiliary to the barracks are also under full headway. On Monday, Labor Day, at noon, the plumbing contractor, W. H. Mitchell, received a rough plan drawn in chalk on a soap box. The next day he had some of his supplies on the ground, during the first week he put together his installations out in the open air, and now has them in place, the soil pipes and risers and the shower piping as well, while the general contractors have been erecting the structures that are to house them.

The barracks at the Institute have now been made as comfortable as possible, considering the short time in which they were constructed, and the type of building. As the five structures which house the members of the S. A. T. C. are all alike, only one need be described.

The buildings are of two stories, and one company is on each floor. The entrances are in the front—the main one in the center and one in each corner. There is also a staircase on the side of the building, which gives access to the top floor from the outside. The inside stairway is at the main entrance.

The buildings are entirely of wood, except that the inside walls downstairs have their upper halves plastered, which relieves the monotony of so much wood. The ground floor is divided into two large sleeping rooms, while the top floor consists of one room. The orderly room downstairs is in one corner, and upstairs is next to the staircase. There are four aisles in the rooms, running between the posts which support the ceiling. Each aisle has a row of beds, and at the head of each bed is a wooden box, in which the fellows can keep their uniforms, etc. Some have a trunk or suitcase under their beds to hold more of their things. In the daytime, the canvas-covered mattresses are rolled in half at the head of the bed, and the folded blankets and the pillow are placed on top of it. Needless to say, they all look very neat. The rooms are cleaned by the fellows and are kept in good shape. Windows about eight feet apart give plenty of air. Radiators running all the way around the rooms will ensure plenty of heat during the coming cold months. Light is furnished by overhead electric lights. A piano on each floor is a means for recreation during the little time the men are in the barracks. Between the barracks are smaller buildings which contain washrooms and a shower room, although no showers have been installed yet, which is very inconvenient.

The life in the barracks keeps the fellows very busy, as their time is pretty well taken up. The one complaint is the compulsory attendance at study hours when they have no work to do, and might be in the Y. M. C. A. writing letters.

All the same, they find the barracks pretty comfortable as such, and better than they expected. As one observed: "These barracks are paradise compared to those I have been in."

The wind tunnel, which has been housed in the Institute buildings since their construction, has been moved to the Du Pont Airdrome. One wing of this building, which was originally constructed for the army aviators, has been reconstructed to receive the apparatus. The tunnel is to be used by the navy.

One of the most interesting buildings is the new mess hall, built especially to feed a large number of men rapidly. Its capacity is 1800 men, but it is feeding only about 1200 at present, serving them all in not over a quarter of an hour. To quote again from the Tech:

The big mess hall is ready to serve meals to the S. A. T. C. and the moment the government lifts the ban imposed on account of the influenza, it will spring into instant action. It is just three weeks since this ground was occupied by some of the minor army sheds which have been removed and a dining room 180 feet by 80 feet, together with a kitchen 100 feet by 60 feet, have sprung up and today are ready with tables, seats, hatracks, serving outfit, refrigerators, storerooms and cooking appliances, together with the force that is to care for service and cleanliness in the buildings. There are seats for 1000 at a serving and two mess periods will serve to care for the members of the S. A. T. C. on the Institute's roll.

Here, as at the Walker Memorial dining and mess halls, it is Mrs. Helen E. McLean who is at the head of everything, and altogether she will be serving ten thousand meals a day. Incidental to this large work of the restaurant department of the M. I. T., Mrs. McLean is caring for the two army and navy hospitals at Technology of fifty beds each, well filled during the present season of sickness. For each of these hospitals there is a special kitchen and a dietitian in attendance.

For her staff Mrs. McLean has appointed to the superintendency of the Walker Memorial, Miss Marguerite Duncan, on whom the immediate responsibility will fall, while at the S. A. T. C. mess hall the superintendent will be Miss Edna Hamblin, a Martha's Vineyard woman.

In the new kitchen the force is one chef, eight cooks and five kitchen men, with a score or more of women in the various operations from the serving counters to the floor washing. Women have been used in every place possible, and some of the fittings have been selected in their light forms with especial reference to their use by women. The kitchen is fitted with six soup kettles of a capacity of five hundred gallons. There are seven large gas ranges and a number of ovens, but these will be devoted to pastry, the war bread being made at the Walker Memorial. The potato peeler, which is one of the recent utilizations of the abrasive power of carborundum, is of battleship size, and the quantities of supplies are in the same ratio. For the cooking there will be required 250 gallons of milk and 120 gallons of cream, while for table use 720 quarts of bottled milk will be required, and three hundred dozen eggs will be necessary for one serving of breakfast.

At the back of the great hall are eight serving units, with steam tables, embedded in serving counters that make one hundred and four feet of length. These are fitted with upper shelves and with a wide ledge for the tray. The men will come into the hall by four aisles and separating at the serving counters will make eight files in constant motion. Having received their rations, the soldiers will select their tables and thus make way for the others.

Yesterday Technology witnessed a new era in its eating facilities. At twelve o'clock noon the companies of both the army and naval units of the S. A. T. C. formed outside the four doors of the new mess hall which is situated beside the army barracks. At a signal the men marched in through the respective aisles to the food dispensing counters.

The first call of about one thousand men received their food in ten minutes. All of the men were agreeably impressed both with the food and the arrangements made in catering the food. Major Smith and Bursar Ford were witnesses at this important innovation. They will testify to the excellent facilities and the great show of efficiency. Mrs. McLean and her able staff are to be congratulated.

The room contains ninety-four tables capable of seating ten men each.

But the erection of the S. A. T. C. buildings is only the latest of the long list of construction work the Institute has done for the government this summer. The constant increase in the number of men in the Technology Naval Aviation School and the Technology School of Military Aeronautics caused a corresponding increase in the number of buildings to accommodate them.

The service building, in which the architectural force of draughtsmen worked during the large constructions, was formerly on the river front where the president's house now stands. It was moved across Ames Street to the rear of the Walker Memorial and for a year has been the administration building of the Naval Aviation School. For the radio work a corner about thirty-six by twenty feet was taken over. At the back, covering what were laid out for basket-ball courts for the aviators, the new constructions are L-shaped, running back one hundred and thirty feet and turning easterly for seventy-five feet, the general width being forty feet. The space is for classrooms with a little armory at the north corner, while on the second floor there is a ward room for the seventy or eighty officers. The men are comfortably provided for in the new clubhouse a short distance away.

Parallel with Vassar Street the interior row of engine sheds has been increased by four, making twelve in all. These are in use.

There are various minor structures scattered about the grounds north of the educational buildings for storage or special uses. A number of new sheds for fire hose carts have been built. Two fairly large works of improvement have been undertaken with reference to the big wooden village which has here sprung into existence. One of these is to furnish live steam and fire lines of pipe to all the buildings, while half a mile of wire fence encloses the grounds in which the village is placed. This, which is guarded at night by armed sentries, will be protected from intruders, and the fire-risk, whether from indiscretion or intention, will be avoided. Another addition to the already numerous war-time buildings which have been built around the Institute is the combined hostess' house and recreation center for the naval aviators stationed on the main ship at Walker Memorial. This is the red-roofed house behind the Memorial and facing the drill ground. In it there are small rooms where the men may meet their families, as well as a large reading room which is very well furnished with writing desks, large tables and comfortable chairs. The detachment canteen has its soda fountain and counter in the building and a room has been provided for Mrs. King of the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary, where visiting relatives and friends may interview her and get in touch with the men at the ship. The hours for visitors are as follows: Monday to Friday, inclusive, three until five o'clock; Saturday, noon until three o'clock.

It is expected that this house will fill the long-felt need of such a place at the Aviation School where the men have been without a reading room and recreation center until this time. There is a rumor that, after the war is over, the building will be turned over to the Institute for use as an athletic club, but inasmuch as the date is such an indefinite one no action has been taken to this end. In any event its present use and purpose justified its construction and with the wide piazza and spacious reading room, it ought to prove an ideal and homelike addition to the naval school's equipment.

Since the construction of barracks for the Student Army Training Corps took from the men of the receiving ship of the naval aviation detachment their drill ground and baseball field, the Institute authorities secured the privilege of utilizing the unimproved land west of Massachusetts Avenue for the use of these men.

The Technology dormitories on the Charles River embankment east of the Walker Memorial are used for barracks for the increasing group of naval aviators.

The students who occupied them are largely housed in the new S. A. T. C. barracks.

Early in the summer work was begun on the erection of the new Technology Naval Aviation School Dispensary, which is situated in the court between the educational buildings 2, 4 and 8. The work progressed very rapidly, and on August 15 the building was first used for its intended purpose. The firm of Stone & Webster, which constructed the Institute buildings, planned and built the Dispensary.

The man in charge of this much-needed addition to the aviation school is R. H. McMeans, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, a graduate of the University of Texas with the Class of 1917. He is honored by the degrees D.A. and M.D. His assistants are Louis H. Segar, Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, who is only here temporarily; Dwight Cowles, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F., who is a graduate of Tufts Medical School; and Jacob Sussman, Dental Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.

The dispensary, a structure forty feet by two hundred feet in size, will accommodate thirty-six patients easily, and is generally well filled. There are numerous sick calls every morning, and during the day there is an average of four sick calls; two from the Main Ship and two from the Receiving Ship. In addition to the Medical Staff there are fourteen hospital corpsmen in constant attendance upon the patients.

The work at the dispensary is mostly of the sanitary and prophylactic type. Whenever a new group of men is sent to the aviation school they are at once detailed to the dispensary where they undergo a severe physical examination and are vaccinated for typhoid, paratyphoid and smallpox. It is here, also, that the identification tags are made out. These are made of metal and on one side register the name, rate, service and date of enlistment, while on the reverse side of the tag, the fingerprints of the enlisted man are registered.

When the representative of the Tech visited the dispensary recently he was very graciously received by Dr. McMeans, who showed him over the entire building. On the first floor is the very large, roomy and airy ward in which thirty-six men can be accommodated. Leading from this ward, on the north side is a long, screened-in porch for the use of convalescents. In addition to these are two examination rooms of ample size, and two isolation rooms, which can easily accommodate six patients, Dr. McMeans' office, a dispensary, a detail office, the dental department in charge of Dr. Sussman, a kitchen and its accessories, and numerous baths, linen closets and locker rooms. On the second floor of the building there are two smaller wards, rooms for the corpsmen, and a lecture hall for the latter. Here there are also numerous baths, and the identification tag room.

MAJOR COLE COMMANDANT OF THE S. A. T. C.

Stationed at Technology since 1911

MAJ. EDWIN TUTTLE COLE, U. S. A., retired, has been relieved of his post as professor of military science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been appointed commandant of the Student Army Training Corps at the Institute. He is a graduate (1889) of the United States Military Academy at West Point, was appointed second lieutenant of infantry in the same year, first lieutenant of the sixth infantry in 1896, captain of the eleventh infantry in 1899 and the next year was transferred to the sixth infantry. In 1899 he was promoted to major, and in 1911 was retired. In August, 1911, he was detailed to the Institute, which from the beginning has maintained military studies and tactics for its freshmen, and since that time he has been professor of military science and tactics. Through his energy Technology was examined, soon after war was declared, by a commission of army officers, who recommended the establishment of units of the R. O. T. C., a suggestion that was fulfilled shortly after the opening of the school year of 1917-18. During the past year Major Cole has been in ill health, which culminated in an operation early in the summer. Returning to his office, he has seen the change of the Institute from a great technical school to one in which the technical training is focussed on military purposes, and in which the greater part of the students for some years will be potentially material for army officers, and before attaining these commissions will be ready for the varied service that modern warfare demands of armies.

NEARLY 4000 MEN AT THE INSTITUTE

AT the present time there are seventeen hundred students registered at the Institute. Of this number, eight hundred and fifty men are in the S. A. T. C., and three hundred and fifty are in the S. N. T. C. The civilian students pursuing the regular academic courses number five hundred. This includes one hundred and sixty in the junior S. A. T. C., one hundred and twenty-five students whose homes are in foreign countries, and the remainder who were barred from military service because of physical disabilities.

In addition to the regular students there are two thousand one hundred and thirty men in the various government training schools at Technology. The Naval Aviation School comprises eighteen hundred men. The School for Health Officers has about twenty students. The Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen claims two hundred men. Under the direction of the Recruiting Service of the U. S. Shipping Board, there are two schools: one for Deck Officers of fifty men; the other for Marine Engineers of sixty men.

The total number of men studying at the Institute in the various schools is three thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Y. M. C. A. HUT FOR S. A. T. C. MEN

Technology boys have all the comforts of camp

WHEN the problem of providing a lounging room for the S. A. T. C. men at the Institute arose it was debated in the Alumni Council whether the Alumni or the W. S. A. might not take over direction of such an enterprise. It was found best, however, and most simple, to turn the matter over to the Y. M. C. A., which, thereupon, agreed to provide a secretary and the usual fittings for a " regular hut." The Tech had already opened a small lounge in its own building. The men may meet their families and women friends in the Hostess Room which is being administered by the W. S. A. in the Emma Rogers Room. Major Cole refused to allow the men to solicit money to run the hut; consequently there is charged a membership fee to make it self-supporting, on the principle of a club.

A large number at once availed themselves of this new clubroom, and it was evidenced that the hut was to fill a large need in the lives of the fellows. The first Saturday evening and all day Sunday the building was filled to capacity. Mr. E. A. E. Palnquist has been chosen as the secretary for the hut. Mr. Palnquist has spent the summer in work with the Radio men, and has given some time to the Naval Aviation Dispensary.

The opening of the Y. M. C. A. hut is by no means to indicate that the T. C. A. organization is no more, but rather through this larger capacity the T. C. A. is to function. An advisory board consisting of representatives of the T. C. A., the Alumni Association and the War Work Committee of the Institute will help to conduct the activities of this new enterprise. The Alumni Association have already evidenced their large interest by giving to the Y. M. C. A. some of the splendid furniture purchased originally for the Walker Memorial hall. The T. C. A. members are evidencing their interest by co-operating in the largest way. The regular activities of the Christian Association will be continued, such as the Tech Bible, the Book Exchange and similar activities.

The program of the Y. M. C. A. is in formation. There will probably be, besides the open house every day and evening of the week, special concerts, lectures and " stunt nights."

Sunday morning at nine o'clock there will probably be a number of discussion groups led by prominent men, and Sunday evening between six and seven there will be a concert and musical program. In short, the Y. M. C. A. and its sponsors propose to make the hut the center for all social and moral activities among the students, and to that end they ask the co-operation of all.

TECHNOLOGY OPENS AS A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

The first day, postponed two weeks on account of influenza, shows how an engineering school can meet war-time problems.—From "The Tech" of October 16

FOUR American flags displayed at Technology on Monday, October 14, marked the incoming of a new school year. The flags represented different activities, the newest one on a pole set up only Friday marked the administration of the S. A. T. C., while the one in duPont Court was flown by the Naval Unit of this corps. On the parade ground beside the Walker Memorial is the flag of the Naval Aviation Detachment, while on the athletic field flies the one which, besides the banner of the Commonwealth in Lowell Court, is especially the flag of the Institute.

Registration, which moved comfortably along during the preceding week, was officially finished at five o'clock and the number of students for the coming term was found to be 1680. Of these 850 are the freshman class and the remaining 830 comprise sophomores and juniors, for the senior class that normally would be registering now for its last year has so anticipated its studies that its members have already been granted their degrees and are most of them in the service of the country.

For comparison with other years, and one is given to making comparisons under the different conditions, the figures of last year may be noted, viz., freshmen, 524; sophomores and juniors together, 794; total, 1318. For all students last year, including special and post-graduate, the figure was 1698, so that the present registration is perhaps 350 greater than for the same classes last year and on a par with the banner figures of 1916 and 1917.

Figures are not yet available for a close analysis of the student grouping, but the number of men from other colleges who have come to the Institute is quite high, above 200, while the quota of men from other countries is also high, about half that figure. Of the latter the contingent from China is above 50 and larger than it was last year or indeed at any time in the past; there are new Japanese faces, some new men from the neutral countries of Europe and a strong delegation from Latin America, including two new faces from Uruguay. The registration of women is much the same as in past years. Here it is to be remembered that in the courses of Public Health and Biology, which appeal to women, Professor Sedgwick has graduated fifty or sixty in special schools during the spring and summer, these being maintained by the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health. Numerically the Institute is in about its normal condition, without counting the naval aviators and attendants at the other special schools.

Since October 10 Technology has been a military school in that the first group of the S. A. T. C. were then organized. Men have been rapidly inducted till today the corps numbers nearly 800. At the same time students who preferred the navy have been inducted into the naval section of the corps and to the number of 245. These young soldiers are now living in the barracks, their meals are furnished at the great mess hall, and the young men are enthusiastic over the quality of their food here, while their exercises have been of the elementary drill character and on a drill field that till now has been the auto park of the Tech professors. In addition to the men marching out of doors there were platoons in military order making their way through the corridors to the lecture halls and laboratories.

The military administration building will be occupied by the commandant, Maj. Edwin T. Cole, U. S. A., and his staff. The latter includes about twenty young commissioned officers from Plattsburg, detailed to help him, and a number of other officers. The list is the following:

Maj. E. T. Cole, Maj. E. S. Smith, Capt. J. B. Brainerd, Jr., Capt. Charles E. Keveney, 1st Lieut. W. Pierce, 1st Lieut. F. H. Bartlett, 2d Lieuts. A. H. Allen, H. Bucknell, J. M. B. Churchill, T. C. Denton, J. B. Fitzgerald, S. L. Foy, W. P. Harris, L. S. Hoskins, H. R. Kimball, S. M. Lane, A. L. Lotano, C. B. Magruder, C. J. McClenathen, A. L. Nims, W. H. Owens, J. D. Shaw, W. D. Slattery, J. A. Sloan, G. W. Stewart, J. K. Zahn and Mr. E. P. Turner.

The headquarters of the staff is in the new administration building, a portion of which is occupied by the Y. M. C. A. hut. This will be one of at least two places serving for lounging room for the young S. A. T. C.'s, the other being a small room in the Tech activities building which has been caring for capacity companies of students who find there the daily papers and means for writing notes or letters. The Y. M. C. A. hut furnishes a splendid, well-lighted room sixty feet by forty, with commodious open fireplace and an abundance of tables for correspondence.

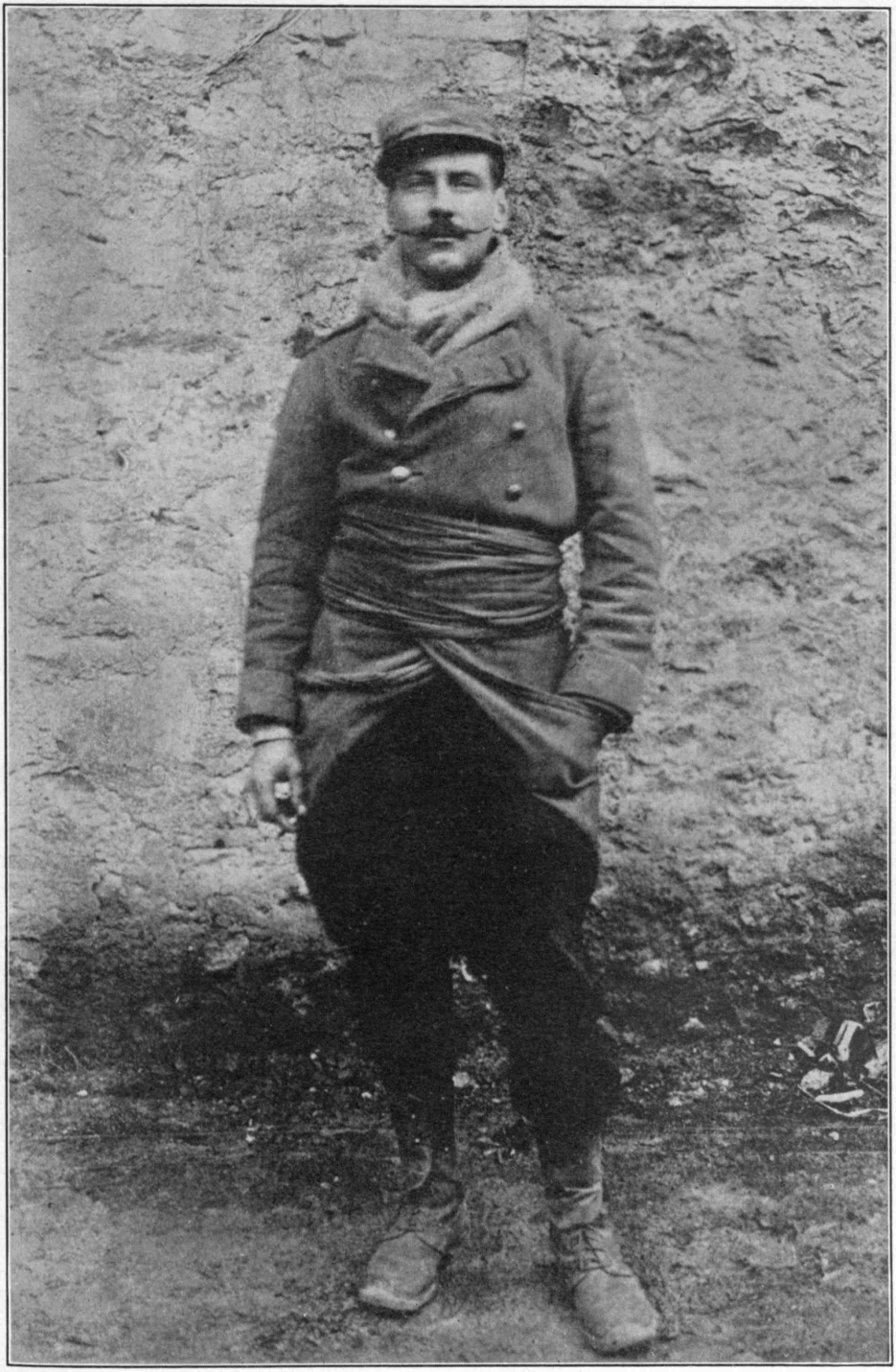
The naval unit of the S. A. T. C. is already homed or berthed in the Copernicus tower at Massachusetts Avenue and the Riverway. The temporary commanding officer is Lieutenant Little.

While these are the important new activities of an educational character at the Institute, they are not the only ones. On October 15, in the evening, Prof. C. H. Parks, with his staff of instructors, began the courses of the Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen, with a few more than one hundred adult students. These men will continue at their laboratory work and studies till June, occupying the evenings with special courses fitted for men with experience in the mechanical pursuits. The war has cut the attendance to about one-quarter of the normal figure, but President A. Lawrence Lowell, trustee of the Institute, deems it patriotic work to fit these men for stations better than those they now occupy.

In the morning thirty-six new faces appeared as registering for Professor Miller's sixteenth school in the United States Shipping Board's series for training engine room officers. The influenza cut down the number somewhat but in return about ten men who were prevented from finishing with the last school will complete their work the coming month and swell the number to nearly fifty.

At the same time in Professor Burton's succession of schools for training deck officers some twenty-five new men appeared. These men and the marine engineers are being fitted to take charge of the vessels of the new merchant marine which is being put into reality very rapidly, and already hundreds of men from these schools are engaged in transatlantic service, carrying troops or supplies to Europe to help in the fight against the Germans.

Besides these were other schools already at work, that of intensive work under Prof. C. H. Peabody in Naval Architecture and the Harvard-Technology School, which is training bacteriologists for technicians in the base hospitals. Technology is certainly as well filled and as busy an institution as ever.

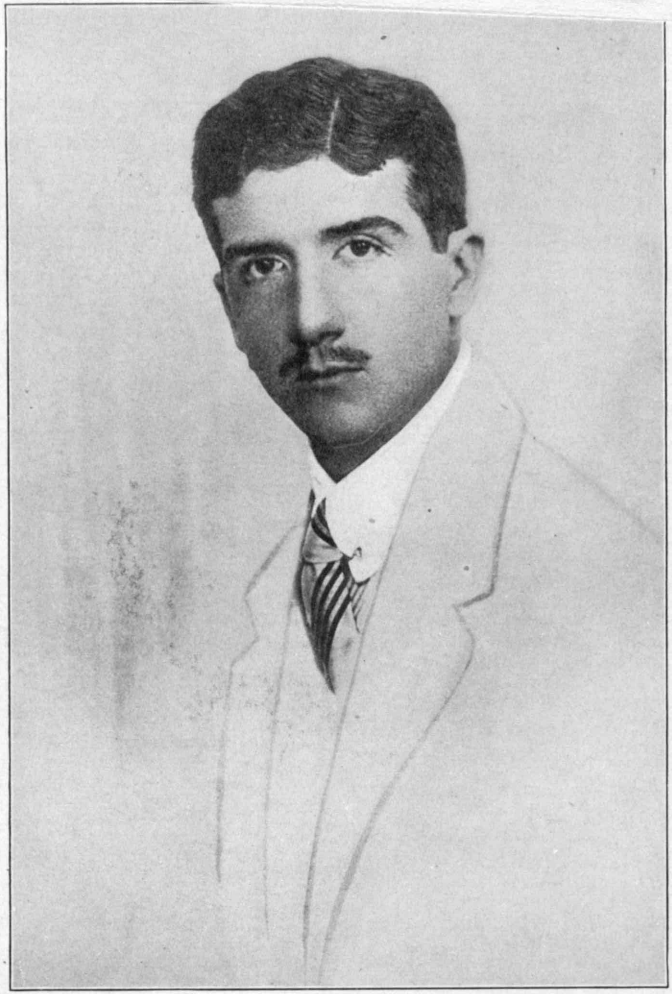


KENNETH WEEKS, 1912

Killed in Action with the Foreign Legion, June 17, 1915

See "In Memoriam," Page 641

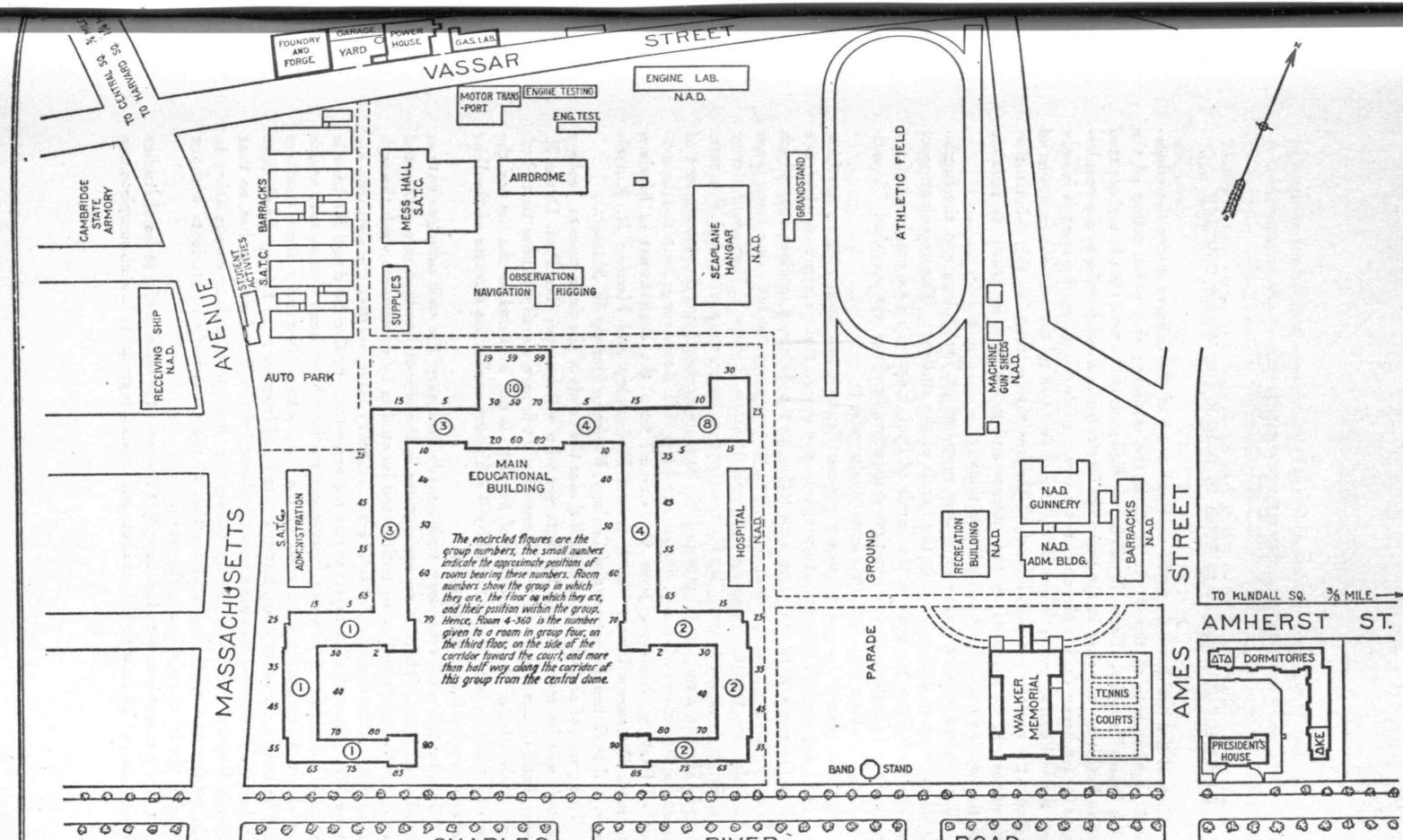
HENRY LAMY, 1913
Private, 132d Infantry, Army of French Republic



PAUL GAUTIER VIGNAL, 1915
Captain in the Army of the French Republic

HENRY LAMY, 1913
Private, 132d Infantry, Army of French Republic
Died September 27, 1915, of Wounds Received in Action
See "In Memoriam," Page 641

PAUL GAUTIER VIGNAL, 1915
Captain in the Army of the French Republic
Killed Leading His Company Into Action, January 26, 1915
See "In Memoriam," Page 640



WAR ISSUES COURSE

Professor Aydelotte is head of course for whole country

One of the problems that will confront some of the colleges under the educational requirements of the S. A. T. C. is the outlining and presentation of the "War Issues" studies. These, it will be remembered, are to take the place of omitted drill and military exercises in the technical institutions; in such colleges the requirements for freshman drill is eleven hours a week, while for upper classmen it is only four, the remaining seven hours being those devoted to the war issues group of studies. It is understood that in each of the institutions that has this substitution the courses will be prepared by the colleges and to conform so nearly as possible with the regular work of the same institutions.

The courses in War Issues have been prepared at Technology and the fundamental syllabus is thus quickly in the hands of the students. The organization of the curriculum here has been in the hands of Prof. Henry G. Pearson, head of the department of English, in co-operation with other heads of the so-called "broadening" courses that the Institute has always required.

For a faculty for these courses Professor Pearson has been able to combine the instructing staff of five departments into one group, the members of which are giving at the same time the same instruction to the different sections into which the S. A. T. C. has been divided. This faculty comprises the following men: from the English department, Professors Henry G. Pearson, Archer T. Robinson, Henry L. Seaver, Robert E. Rogers, F. P. Emery and Instructors Winward Prescott, Frank L. Hewitt, Penfield Roberts and M. R. Copithorne; from the department of Economics, Professors Martin J. Shugrue and Floyd E. Armstrong; from the department of History, Professor John O. Sumner; from the department of Modern Language, Professors Frank Vogel, Ernest F. Langley and Herman R. Kurrelmeyer, and from the department of Geology, Professor Hervey W. Shimer.

This group of sixteen men, which includes the heads of the departments, geology excepted, will be strengthened by lecturers who will be men like Prof. Davis R. Dewey, head of the department of Economics. It is here worthy of note that Prof. Frank Aydelotte, of the department of English, is not included in the list for the reason that he has been requisitioned by Washington and is the director of the War Issues courses for the whole country.

The situation at Technology which made necessary the new arrangements is somewhat complex. There is no senior class in the school, for that was graduated three or four weeks ago, having anticipated its studies by continuous work through two summers. The freshman class is extraordinarily large, so that the men who are to take War Issues studies together number more than twelve hundred. To handle this large number of men some forty-eight sections have been designated, which gives about three sections for each of the instructors. Normally these teachers would be busy with other work, but they are freed from much of this by the absence of seniors which other duties have been displaced for the War Issues studies, so that Professor Pearson has been able by calling the departments into co-operation to set in motion the synchronous instruction of the great body of students without increasing the Institute's instructing staff.

It is of greatest interest educationally to present the outline of a series of studies on War Issues, which has not hitherto been set before our students in such completeness

of form or directness of application to the purpose. This purpose, it should be stated, is to present to the student the causes underlying the existing war. To Prof. John O. Sumner, acting head of the department of History and lecturer in Architectural History, was given the task of preparing the syllabus, and this, issued Monday from the press, shows the great interest with which the war issues studies have been invested.

TWENTY CANADIAN AVIATORS STATIONED AT TECHNOLOGY

TWENTY Canadian aviators have recently been stationed at the Institute to take the regular course in aviation that is given the American aviators. Out of twenty-five hundred applicants at Ontario, these twenty were accepted for the study of heavier than air craft, and were assigned to the Institute, inasmuch as all schools in Canada were filled to capacity and overflowing. The students accepted for lighter than air craft, such as dirigibles, balloons, kite balloons, etc., were sent to England.

The twenty accepted for the Institute arrived about September 27, and immediately entered upon their work. The only difference between them and the American aviators is the uniform. The Canadians are furnished with a blue serge suit and cap to match with a white band around the cap and a leather belt around the waist.

The students are expected to finish their courses here at Technology not later than December 10, and will proceed to a flying school where there is room for them. It is probable that another group will take their place here after they have graduated.

IN MEMORIAM

Brief memoirs and photographs of Technology men who died in the great war

WITH thanksgiving we learn, as the REVIEW goes to press, that fighting has ceased, let us hope, for all time. At least we may hope that our honor roll of those Technology men who died in the service of America or her Allies may not be lengthened. It is not long, but it is long enough to make Technology proud of her sons' spirit. Even were it longer, it could not be more noble.

The REVIEW proposes to print, beginning with this issue, brief memoirs, with photographs, of every man whose name will be on the permanent memorial which shall replace the temporary one hanging at present in the entrance lobby of the Institute. Some of these young dead, whom Technology will remember forever as the "stelligeri," the gold-starred men, the REVIEW has mentioned before. But now that the records of the War Service Auxiliary, compiled assiduously by Mrs. George, are at our disposal, we will remember them all, in order, in the order in which they died. And it must be remembered, Mrs. George asks us to say, that in many cases the information on file is brief, pitifully brief, and relatives and friends of these our dead are asked to send in whatever material they may have about them, to complete the records which shall some day be a part of the history of Technology's part in the great war.

The four men whose memorials we print in this issue should hold special place in our hearts. Two were Frenchmen, who fell in the first year of the war on their own soil. The other two were Americans who died in foreign service, one fighting for France, the other for England, in those dark and doubtful days before America knew surely where her heart must be in the war. Technology cannot boast, as some colleges can, a long list of men whose belief in the allied cause led them to risk and lose their lives for France and England, while the United States still was "neutral." Let us remember all the more proudly, therefore, the men who did not wait till April, 1917, to do their bit to save the world for freedom and civilization.

PAUL GAUTIER VIGNAL, 1915

The first Technology man to give his life was a Frenchman from the Riviera, a citizen of Nice. Paul Gautier Vignal, born in 1887, was killed in action, a captain leading his company, on January 26, 1915. He came to the Institute in February, 1912, a somewhat older man than his fellows, since he was already an S.B. of the Zurich Polytechnique. He remained at the school till June, 1914, taking special work in Mechanical Engineering. In June he left America for China, where he was when war broke out. As he had already completed his required military service at home with credit, he held a reserve commission. Naturally he went home at once, passing through Boston in the early fall on his way to France. He could hardly have been long in active service before he was killed leading a charge over the top. His superior officer wrote a letter, later printed in the Tech, describing the gallantry and elan with which he was cheering on his men, himself at their head, when he was killed. The rest is silence. We know nothing more of him, save that at Technology he was a most genial, companionable fellow, a true Provencal, a good mixer, more of a philosopher than a mathematician. But it is fitting that a Frenchman should

have been the first of our men to die gallantly in the war in which France bore the most gallant part.

KENNETH WEEKS, 1912

The second of our "stelligeri" was not a Frenchman, but he died for France. Soldier of the Foreign Legion, student of Technology, artist, dramatist, philosopher—his death cut short a career already hailed as promising in the critical journals of London and Paris. Born in 1889 in Chestnut Hill, Brookline, he early showed a keen sense of beauty and a capacity for literature. He came to Technology, at his father's wish, with the class of 1912, but did not graduate. He was a member of the ΔKE. In 1910 he went to Paris to study at the Beaux Arts and lived there till the war broke out. Besides his architectural work he wrote and published a large amount for a man his age. "The Victory of Sedan," a one-act play, "Driftwood," "Esau and the Beacon," "Five Unpractical Plays," "Dramatic Inventions," and "Science, Sentiments and the Senses," an expression of his philosophy. His London publisher considered him "one of the most promising writers of the day." The Bulletin des Ecrevains, a French literary paper, noted his death with a special article of praise.

Like Alan Seeger, the poet, also a member of the Foreign Legion, and so many other young Americans who had lived in France and recognized their debt of gratitude to her, Weeks enlisted at the beginning of the war. His mother, Mrs. Alice S. Weeks, went to France immediately, but she and her son never met. During his ten months' service he came to be greatly beloved in the Legion for his affectionate and generous disposition, wit and scholarship, chivalry and bravery. He passed the winter in the Rheims sector and his letters to his mother in Paris, brief and hurried as they often were, were vivid bits of comment on the hardships, the humors and the compensations of a common soldier's life. In May, 1915, he was cited for bravery in the taking of La Targette. Soon after, he volunteered for bomb-thrower of his squad, the so-called "suicides' club," and on June 17, 1915, when the Legion was called upon to lead a desperate attack on the German positions, he was killed. He was last seen running toward the third line of the enemy trenches, his right arm extended, and facing the enemy. His death and his literary achievements were noted, often at length, in many leading American newspapers.

The photograph in this issue is particularly interesting, as it shows him in the traditional uniform of the Foreign Legion, discarded after the first year of the war. His letters, which give a vivid picture of the man, and some of the philosophical paragraphs from his books, may be read in the memoir prepared by his mother and published by Allen and Unwin, London.

"I love myself because I am a part of God," he wrote, "and I love the human race because it is my God." For that faith he died.

HENRY LAMY, 1913

Of Lamy, also a Frenchman, Dean Burton of the Institute, with whom Lamy had lived during his Technology course, wrote the following for the REVIEW when the news of his death, September 27, 1915, first reached America.

"Henry Lamy, a graduate of the mining engineering department in the class of 1913, was killed last month while fighting with his regiment in Champagne. A cablegram from the father of Mr. Lamy announcing the death of his son on the battlefield, was received by Dean Burton on October 14. Two days later a letter was received from Henry Lamy which must have been written a few days before his death. In this letter he said that he had been at the front since April of this year; had been

promoted to the position of sergeant, and was about to receive an appointment to second lieutenancy. He said the fighting was very severe and he did not think it likely that he would survive.

"Henry Lamy was the only son of Mr. Lucien Lamy, a prominent mineral broker in Paris and the official agent of the Calumet and Hecla Mines, and it was through Col. Thomas L. Livermore, who was a personal friend of Mr. Lamy senior, that the young man came to finish his education at the Institute.

"Henry Lamy had already received his bachelor's degree at the University of Paris, and was admitted with advanced standing to the Institute, completing the regular course and receiving his degree in June, 1913. During the period that Mr. Lamy was at the Institute he lived in the family of Dean Burton and they all became very attached to him and have kept up a constant correspondence with him since he graduated. According to the regulations of the French Government, he was obliged to serve two years in the French army, and it was while serving his second year that the European war broke out. He was immediately sent to the front and after forty days of service in the trenches he was badly wounded by an explosion of shrapnel. He was transported by an American ambulance to a hospital in Paris. In a month he had recovered sufficiently from his wounds to be transferred to a position in an ammunition factory, although he did not have the use of his left arm. During this period he wrote a number of most interesting letters to his friends at the Institute, one of which was read at a meeting of the Walker Club.

"Mr. Lamy was a fine type of the aristocratic young Frenchmen who have gladly sacrificed themselves in the service of their country."

In conversation with the editor recently, Dean Burton added a few facts which should be preserved. Lamy was in action, he said, from the first day of mobilization, won the Croix de Guerre for gallantry, and after being wounded severely in chest and arm recovered and went back to the trenches within three months. It was while fighting on the Champagne front that he was shot, was left on the field overnight, and died of his wounds.

He was a young man, born only in 1891, a Norman—and, therefore, far different in temperament and viewpoint from the southerner Vignal—a good deal of a recluse, very well read in modern French literature, an "intellectual," proud, shy, critical; unhappy, perhaps, as the sheltered son of an aristocratic and wealthy French family, with all that implies, to be thrown into our careless and practical Technology student life; yet an interested member of the Cosmopolitan and Walker Clubs. His father, after his death, sent a generous sum of money to Dean Burton, to be used as a memorial to his son at Technology. It is proposed to dedicate some corner or fireplace in the Walker Memorial where his picture may hang.

He prophesied the war before he left America in 1913; he prophesied America's part in it; and he felt sure in his own heart that he would not survive it. Little as his own classmates, probably, knew him, his memory cannot help but be one of lasting pride to the class of 1913 and to the Institute.

THOMAS A. TILLARD, 1909

For Tillard we owe our information to Charles R. Main, secretary, class of 1909, who writes:

"Lieut. Thomas A. Tillard was a member of the Norfolk Yeomanry, but was attached to the Royal Flying Corps. He was killed in action in France on December 6, 1916. In reply to my request for information, Major Mansell of the Territorial Force Record Office writes as follows:

"'We have no official record of special work done by this officer, but he appears

to have been killed in an accident on returning from a flight at the front. By a curious coincidence my confidential clerk, happening to be in a railway carriage soon after the occurrence, fell into conversation with a sergeant in the Flying Corps and this man mentioned to him what bad luck his section had, as they had just lost their officer, who was a first-class man and a jolly good chap and had done good work. This information is in no way official, but it shows that the officer was appreciated. This officer I find was Lieut. Thomas A. Tillard.'

" Capt. Bettinger, '09, M. I. T., writes:

" ' Your letter of the 12th of April came to hand via South Africa a few days ago. Yes, poor old Tom Tillard's death was a great shock to me, as we were great friends, and curiously enough we were in the same R. F. C. Squadron for some time. I was moved a few months before he was killed, but the circumstances of his death are these:

" ' He was out testing a Morane (which is a machine on which it is not safe to take any chances) and apparently without any warning he lost control and the machine nose-dived to earth from about five thousand feet. Poor old Tom was killed instantly, the engine being driven right back as far as the passenger's seat (behind the pilot's).

" ' He had a trick of throttling down his engine until the wind just supported him, or so that he was not moving relative to the ground, and so it is quite conceivable that if the wind velocity was below the flying speed (minimum) of the machine it would be unsyable and loss of control result, and being at a low altitude, he was not able to regain control.

" ' He did some very good work on the Flying Corps and was universally liked, his men seemed to be particularly fond of him and there were few who were sorrier to hear of his death than I.' "

In the January number we shall continue the " In Memoriam." All photographs and further information about any men on the Honor Roll should be sent at once to Mrs. George, War Service Auxiliary, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

THE HONOR ROLL OF TECHNOLOGY DEAD

October 31, 1918

VIGNAL, PAUL GAUTIER, '15, December, 1914. Killed in action in France.

WEEKS, KENNETH, '12, June 17, 1915. Killed in action. Foreign Legion in France.

LAMY, HENRY, '13, September, 1915. Private, 132d Inf. 28th Co., Army of the French Republic. Had been wounded in action.

TILLARD, THOMAS A., '09, December 6, 1916. Royal Flying Corps. Killed in action.

TOVEY, HENRY OLIVER, '18, March 22, 1917. Ensign, U. S. N., U. S. S. "Maine." Lost at sea off Cape Cruse.

LEWIS, HENRY F., '05, April 12, 1917. Lieut., 100th Bn., Canadian Forces. Wounded and captured in battle of Vimy Ridge. Died same day in Bavarian Field Hospital.

HEUTER, ROYAL ROBBINS, '06, May 5, 1917. 1st Lieut. Killed in motor accident before his departure for Plattsburg.

ROBERTSON, HARRY A., '10, May 11, 1917. 1st Lieut., Inf., Canadian Forces. Killed in action.

HIGGINS, EDWARD E., '86, June 20, 1917. Ensign, Coast Defense of Connecticut. Died from overwork.

BIGELOW, BRAXTON, '10, July 23, 1917. Capt., 170th F. A., British Army. Killed in action.

MASON, ERIC WIER, '14, August 12, 1917. 1st Lieut., Siege Art., British Army. Died of wounds.

SOUTHER, HENRY, '87, August 15, 1917. Asst. Chf., Div. Avia. Died at Fort Monroe after surgical operation.

COBB, M. E., '87, August, 1917. Capt., Q. M. Section, Res. Corps. Accidental discharge of revolver, Boston, Mass.

CLARKE, JAMES P., '15, October, 1917. Capt. Died at Camp Bowie, Texas.

BRECK, FRANCIS PRATT, '20, November 6, 1917. U. S. N. Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., of measles and pneumonia.

GAILLAC, EMILE B., '18, November 7, 1917. Pvt., 101st Engrs. Died in France of bronchial pneumonia.

EASTMAN, W., Jr., '18, November 8, 1917. Instructor, A. S. M. A., M. I. T. Death by accident.

HOLLIDAY, JOHN H., Jr., '05, December 23, 1917. 1st Lieut., Design Section, Gun Div., Ord. Dept. Died at the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., of pneumonia.

BRYANT, CHAUNCEY DAVIS, '14, January 14, 1918. Pvt., E Co., 101st Engrs., A. E. F. Died of ptomaine poisoning in France.

SCHROEDER, FRED E., '18, January 14, 1918. Pvt., 23d Rgt. Engrs. Died of disease, Camp Meade, Md.

BEACH, GEORGE ALBERT, '14, January 22, 1918. Avia. Sect., Signal Corps, A. E. F. Killed in collision.

STEWART, GORDON, '20, January, 1918. Cadet Pilot, Army Air Service, A. E. F. Died of spinal meningitis in France.

COUCH, EDWARD S., '17, February 6, 1918. 2d Lieut., B Co., 1st Bn., 22d Inf. Death by accident at Fort Leavenworth.

JONES, CHARLES E., '17, February 15, 1918. Cadet, Avia. Sec., Sig. Corps. Observation Pilot. Killed in an airplane accident in France.

KELLY, JOHN G., JR., '14, March 18, 1918. Lieut., 10th Engrs., Forestry, A. E. F. Death by accident.

NATHAN, T. C., '20, March 20, 1918. 1st Lieut., Avia. Killed in a flying accident at a training camp in Scotland.

MILLIKEN, ALFRED S., '14, March 30, 1918. 2d Lieut., D Co., 6th Engrs., A. E. F. Killed in action.

INGRAHAM, FRANKLIN T., '16, April 11, 1918. 2d Lieut., C. A. C. Died of pneumonia at home.

ELY, DINSMORE, '18, April 21, 1918. 2d Lieut., Lafayette Escadrille. Died from injuries received in an airplane accident.

SAWYER, ENOS C., '18, April 21, 1918. Batt. A, 101st F. A. Died of wounds received in action.

GREENOUGH, GORDON, '14, May 1, 1918. Lieut., Ord. Dept. Died at the Reid Hospital, Washington.

MAY, JAMES DE GRIER, '18, May 9, 1918. Lieut., Officers' Hdqrs., Kelly Field No. 2, Texas. Killed.

ANGELL, CYRIL M., '18, May 14, 1918. 1st Lieut., 147th Aero Sq., A. E. F. Killed in action. Was pilot in the same machine with W. K. B. Emerson, Jr.

EMERSON, W. K. B., Jr., '20, May 14, 1918. 2d Lieut., 15th F. A., A. E. F. Killed in action while acting as an observer in the plane in which Cyril Angell was pilot.

GOULD, PRESCOTT W., '18, May 23, 1918. C Co., 102d Machine Gun Bn., A. E. F. Killed in action.

WYMAN, ALFRED THEODORE, '16, May 27, 1918. Lieut., British Royal Flying Corps. Killed in an accident.

ROPER, GEORGE, JR., '16, May 27, 1918. Cadet, British Royal Flying Corps. Killed in an accident in England.

SWAN, LEROY, '17, June 19, 1918. 2d Lieut. Killed at Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, Springfield, Ohio, when airplane collapsed.

BROWN, MALCOLM COTTON, '18, July 24, 1918. Lieut. Killed in airplane accident. Royal Flying Corps, England.

WASGATT, HAROLD CLINTON, '19, July 19, 1918. 1st Lieut., 59th Inf. Died of wounds received in action, France.

PARSONS, ARTHUR M., '18, July, 1918. 2d Lieut., Aviation. Killed by propeller. Fractured skull at Taliaferro Field, Texas.

SANTOS, ALEXANDER H., '19, July 15, 1918. 2d Lieut., Instructor in Aviation. Killed in an airplane accident, Brook Field, San Antonio, Tex.

ROGERS, NEWELL WILLARD, '14, August 1, 1918. Cadet, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. Killed while flying.

SIMMONS, FRANK RONALD, '10, August 12, 1918. Capt., Intelligence Service, Paris. Died of pneumonia at Marseilles, France.

PERO, DONALD CARY, '19, August 24, 1918. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. C. Killed in a seaplane accident off Fire Island.

WOOTEN, JAMES C., '18, August 3 (about), 1918. Killed in action, France

ATKINS, ARTHUR K., '17, August, 1918. 2d Lieut., 165th Inf. Died of wounds received in action.

KIMBALL, SCOTT P., '11, September 28, 1918. Died of pneumonia, Camp Upton, New York.

BATES, ORIC, '07, October 8, 1918. Died of pneumonia, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

RIDEOUT, PERCY A., '11, October, 1918. 2nd Lieut., 30th Engineers. Killed in action.

SMITH, WINTHROP F., '18, October 10, 1918. Ensign, U. S. N. Died of pneumonia at Bay Shore, Long Island.

MORRISON, PHILLIPS G., '16, October 12, 1918. Capt., Ord. Died of pneumonia at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

STEPHENS, ALBERT LESLIE, '06, October 12, 1918. Lieut., Engrs. Died at Camp Humphreys, Va., of pneumonia.

GUETHING, THEODORE H., '15, October 15, 1918. 1st Lieut., Ord. Died at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., of pneumonia.

WATERBURY, CHARLES DANN, '95, October 9, 1918. Capt., Q. M. C., Engrs. Died in Walter Reid Military Hospital, Washington, D. C., of bronchial pneumonia.

UHLINGER, JAMES PHILIP, '16, October 16, 1918. Sig. Corps, Avia. Died of pneumonia at Camp Meade, Md.

ALEXANDER, E. PORTER, '14, October 22, 1918. 1st Lieut., Hdqrs. Co., 509th Engrs., Serv. Bn., A. E. F. Died of disease.

TIERNEY, HAROLD JOSEPH, '17, October 22, 1918. Lieut., Camp Vail, Little Silver, N. J. Died at Camp Vail.

HERRICK, WILLIAM F., '11, September 15, 1918. 1st Lieut., Air Service. Killed in an aeroplane accident in France.

ALTHOUSE, GEORGE N., '15, October, 1918. 1st Lieut., H. Co. 315th Inf. A. E. F. Died in hospital of wounds received in action.

WARE, ERNEST A., '09, November, 1918. Capt., B Co., 506th Engrs. Died of disease at Bordeaux, France.

CHIDSEY, HALMER C., '20, November, 1918. Candidate, Coast Art. School, Fort Monroe, Va. Died of pneumonia.

Editor's note: This list, from the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary, is complete so far as information has reached that office. If any one knows of additions or corrections to either list, he will confer a great favor by notifying the War Service Auxiliary, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

DECORATED FOR BRAVERY

Men who have won medals for bravery, or otherwise cited October 31, 1918

ANGELL, C. M., '18, 1st Lieut., 147th Aero Squad., A. E. F. Received Croix de Guerre. Killed in fall of plane, May 14, 1918.

BELCHER, DONALD, '16, Driver, Ambulance. Croix de Guerre.

BIGELOW, EDMUND C. S., '20, Red Cross. Croix de Guerre, May 31, 1918.

BROOKS, ARTHUR RAYMOND, '17. 2d Lieut., Air Service, 22d Sq., A. E. F. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing for gallantry in an air battle, September 14, 1918.

COLLINS, ARTHUR EDGAR G., '14, Lieut., 461st F. Co., Royal Engrs., B. E. F. Recommended for Military Cross, November 24, 1917.

DERBY, HENRY S., '19, Corp., A Batt., 101st F. A., A. E. F. Cited by General Edwards for bravery, May, 1918.

EMERSON, W. K. B., Jr., '20, 2d Lieut., 15th F. A., A. E. F. Formerly in the Ambulance Service. Received French War Cross, January, 1918. Killed in airplane accident, May 14, 1918.

FALLON, NUGENT, '06, Ensign, U. S. Naval Avia., Foreign Service. Recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross, by the British Government, March 12, 1918.

FELAND, LOGAN, '92, Lieut.-Col., Marine Corps, A. E. F. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry, June, 1918.

JOHNSTON, NORWOOD P., '19. Ambulance Service, 1917. Awarded Croix de Guerre. Now in School of Military Aero., Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

KINGSBURY, CHESTER L., '18, Corp., A Co., 101st Engrs., A. E. F. Won Croix de Guerre, March, 1918.

LOWELL, GUY, '94, Major, Red Cross, Italian Commission. Received Italian Military Medal, March, 1918.

MACKAY, GEORGE LEWIS, '14, Master Engr. Senior Grade. Received Croix de Guerre. Missing in action, April 17, 1918, while blowing up an enemy trench.

MACKENZIE, JOHN D., '11, Awarded the Military Cross for gallantly leading "D" Co., after its C. O. had become a casualty at Amiens, August, 1918.

MCRAE, DONALD M., '16, Maj., Inf., attached to General Staff, A. E. F. Awarded French Legion of Honor Cross and was recommended five times for the British Military Cross which he received in London, while recovering from a hand-grenade wound.

MURPHY, WILLIAM H., '12, 2d Lieut., 104th Inf., A. E. F. Croix de Guerre, March, 1918.

PAGE, KENNETH B., '20, Pvt., Med. Corps, 104th Inf., A. E. F. Croix de Guerre, March, 1918.

POLAND, W. B., '90, Belgian Relief. Received Cross of Legion of Honor.

STEWART, ALAN E., '14, Capt., Canadian Heavy Art. Corps, B. E. F. Received Military Cross.

STUART, KIMBERLY, '19, Ambulance Service. Croix de Guerre, March, 1917. Now with U. S. Naval Aviation, Foreign Service.

TAYLOR, PAUL H., '14, 1st Lieut. His work in Mobile Repair Department has won high official praise for executive work. September, 1918.

WHELTON, FRANCIS R., '21, Lieut., 305th Inf., A. E. F. Won Croix de Guerre, August, 1918

WHITE, JAMES M., '14, Lieut., Amb. Service. Croix de Guerre. Now with 116th Engrs., A. E. F.

WINSLOW, C.-E. A., '98, Maj., Red Cross Commission to Russia. Received medal for distinguished public service, January, 1918. Returned home.

WARNER, DONALD D., '18. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, October 29, 1918. 1st Lieut., Air Service. Wounded in an accident in France.

WOOTEN, JAMES C., '18. Received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Killed in action about August 3, 1918.

Editor's note: This list, from the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary, is complete so far as information has reached that office. If any one knows of additions or corrections to either list he will confer a great favor by notifying the War Service Auxiliary, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

THE BEMIS PRIZE FOR SHIPYARD ESSAYS

THE essays written in competition for the prizes offered to shipyard workers by A. F. Bemis, '93, have been received by the Technology Committee on Shipyard Employment, and are now in the hands of the judge, Mr. George J. Baldwin, Chairman of the Advisory Committee appointed to co-operate with the Visiting Committee of the Corporation for the Department of Naval Architecture.

Mr. Baldwin is vice-president of the American International Corporation, and at present is in charge of that corporation's shipbuilding subsidiaries. Notice will soon be given of the arrangements for announcing his award.

The Technology shipyard movement was inaugurated last spring for the purpose of encouraging men in the freshman and sophomore classes to engage themselves for shipyard work during the summer to help meet the government's great need for speeding up ship construction. A large number of men out of these two classes volunteered, and all the reports they have given show that their summer's work was not only a contribution toward winning the war more important than any direct military service they might have rendered, but also that it gave them invaluable industrial experience and generous financial remuneration besides. Mr. Baldwin's decision on the essays submitted is awaited with great interest.

THE UNDERGRADUATE WAR RECORD

As far as we can tell now, it seems likely that when the Institute opens next fall we shall have back with us a large number of men who left school in the middle of their course for military service. We shall then ask the secretaries of the regular classes of '19, '20 and '21 to prepare for the REVIEW a complete record of undergraduates' war service. In the meantime we shall not attempt to collect all the scattered notes of the activities of our younger men. We print below a few notes upon those men who have died or won decorations in the service.

LIEUT. MALCOLM C. BROWN, '19, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in an aeroplane accident in England, on July 23, 1918.

Lieutenant Brown was one of a picked squadron of eighteen men, designated as XYZ squadron, under command of Major William A. Bishop, which has since been doing hard fighting in France for the past three weeks. Their record in that time is fourteen enemy planes.

In a letter from " Santy " Claussen, the following extract of the statement of Capt. O. H. Vickers, R. A. F., concerning the death of Malcolm Brown was received. The quotation is as follows:

" Malcolm was a pilot of experience and a fully qualified pilot. At the time of the accident he was using a machine of Service type. This machine was in perfect order, and was last used about three days previous by another officer. On the 23d of July this machine was thoroughly inspected before being used by the deceased officer. At about 1.50 P.M. the deceased left the ground for a practice flight. He rose in a normal manner and climbed to a height of about five hundred feet. I was watching. At that height the deceased dived at a fairly steep angle to about two hundred feet, and then undoubtedly moved the control lever in such a manner as to cause the machine to climb speedily. This threw a great strain on the machine, which, on this occasion, was not equal to it. The left wing collapsed and the machine fell to the ground in a field adjoining the aerodrome. The weather was favorable for flying."

Santy said, " The doctor said death was instantaneous, practically every bone being broken. The officers in the squadron with whom he was associated spoke very highly indeed of his work, and wished me to tell any of his friends at home that Malcolm was one of their keenest and most promising pilots, and an ideal officer and gentleman in every way."

The death of LIEUT. HAROLD C. WASGATT, '19, of the Machine Gun Company, 59th Infantry, Regular Army, was officially confirmed when his father, ex-Mayor Herbert C. Wasgatt of Everett, received a dispatch from the War Department, stating that Lieutenant Wasgatt died of wounds at a base hospital in France on July 25.

The confirmation of the death of Lieutenant Wasgatt relieved the suspense and uncertainty of his relatives and friends. He was once before reported dead and later word was received that he had only been injured. The first news stated he had died from wounds; a second notice which came two weeks later said that he was injured, degree undetermined, and in a base hospital.

Wasgatt was a member of the Everett High School football team which claimed championship of the country in 1915, after defeating Oak Park High School, Chicago. He entered Technology in 1915, registering in the Chemical Engineering

course. At the close of his freshman year he went to the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and the following fall he returned to school. After war was declared in 1917 he again went to Plattsburg, where he received his commission as first lieutenant. He was assigned to the 59th and left at once for overseas duty.

Lieutenant Wasgatt was twenty-two years old. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Ensign Donald C. Pero, '19, met his death on August 24, 1918, in a seaplane crash, reported to be about twelve miles southeast of Fire Island. The Review has no other information to date except this note.

Kenneth B. Page, '20, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre, and the Distinguished Service Cross of the American Army, for valor in fighting in Apremont Forest with the famous 104th Infantry. He was a private in the sanitary division and reported "slightly wounded." Page was a Springfield, Mass., boy, who left the Institute over a year ago to enlist.

Raymond J. McGill, '21, a student at Technology prior to his enlistment, has just received his commission as a lieutenant in the Flying Section of the United States Army Aviation Corps.

Lieutenant McGill is one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the commissioned officers in the army. He was born on March 16, 1899, and is, therefore, in his nineteenth year. McGill was a member of the Institute Class of 1921, for which he prepared at Boston College. After his enlistment last term, he was sent to Payne Field, West Point, Mississippi, where he recently finished his training, and was subsequently commissioned. Lieutenant McGill is the first member of the class of 1921 to receive a commission in the service.

TECHNIQUE 1919 BUYS LIBERTY BONDS

To the Editor of the Review.

Dear Sir: You will remember that the dedication of Technique 1919 was "accorded to those sons of Technology who in serving their country have honored their Alma Mater." It is the desire of the Technique Board to do even more. It has, therefore, decided to appropriate its profits of four hundred dollars for the purchase of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. These bonds are to be held by the Bureau of Technology as the initial contribution to a fund for the erection of a monument in the Great Court of the Institute to honor those Technology men who have so willingly given their services and their lives for the cause of humanity.

Sincerely,

(Signed) D. Oscar De L. Mayer,
(Editor-in-Chief, Technique 1919)

UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER ACTIVITIES

The last gasp of Technology spirit — for the present

HOMER V. HOWES, '20

ALTHOUGH both the senior and the junior freshmen classes continued their exercises throughout the summer months, activities at the Institute were at lowest ebb. This was probably due to the many outdoor attractions which hold forth in summer during the week, and the week-end trips on which most of the students counted to recuperate from their studies during the hot days.

Nevertheless, there were a few incidents worthy of mention. The Civil Engineering Society organized for the school term of 1918-19, and held four meetings. At two of these meetings, Professor Barker of the Civil Engineering Society gave illustrated talks on the subject of "Bridges." The interest in these lectures was evinced by the fact that the students urged Professor Barker to continue his lectures until the D. C. current was turned off in the building. At another meeting Mr. R. D. Gardner, assistant engineer of the Bridge and Ferry Division P. W. D., Boston, gave a talk on "Drawbridges." Mr. Gardner is responsible for nearly all the drawbridges in Boston. Refreshments and smokes were served at most of the meetings. The Civil Engineering Society during the summer provided a service flag to represent members of the society in the national service, and this flag shows one hundred and fifty-four stars and one gold star.

The one event which broke the monotony of the summer work was the All-Technology picnic which was held at Nantasket Beach, August 3. The following report which appeared in the Tech gives a complete account of the events of the holiday:

As was to be expected, the All Technology Picnic on Saturday last was a great success. Every man had to enjoy himself whether he wanted to or not, and, since every one was in that mood to enjoy, the enjoyment was general and universal. The party of several hundred went down to the beach on the steamer "Rose Standish." which managed to weather the rough and dangerous waters between Rowe's Wharf and the beach. Having safely arrived, every man donned his bathing suit and went down to the beach to witness and enter the various races and contests.

The results of the games were as follows: hundred-yard dash, won by R. E. Ferdinand, '21; second, A. W. Burke, '20; third, M. E. Goodridge, '19. The pie eating contest was won by Richard F. Cashin, Jr., '19. The variety of pie chosen was blueberry, and the contest was interesting in the extreme. The tug-o'-war was between the Chemical Engineers and the Mechanicals. The chemists won by good, snappy tugging. The three-legged race was won by M. C. Balfour, '19, and A. W. Burke, '20. The novelty race, in which every contestant was required to carry another man on his back, was won by Goodridge.

After the games were over every one took advantage of the excellent surf and then prepared for the dinner, that very necessary part of the program coming a little after six o'clock. After the meal Charlie Parsons of Tech Show fame sang some characteristic songs. He also sang "Life is Full of Ups and Downs," upon request. Soon after the party broke up into couples and proceeded to see how much money they could spend in Paragon Park. Every able-bodied Technology man was expected to weather all the thrill of the giant roller-coaster, and the House of Thrills. In the latter every one enjoyed watching the victims slide down the shoot-the-chutes and other devices. A few went into the dance hall and watched the dancers. By this time the last boat for Boston was due to leave, and every man finally arrived in Boston well satisfied with the picnic.

Another unique event, made possible by the season of the year, was the field

day of the junior freshman class, which was substituted for the last two exercises of compulsory physical training. The events included water sports, the most interesting of which was an undressing race. In this race the fellows dove from one side of the raft fully dressed, made a short swim and then came out with only their swimming suits.

Away from the Institute the students acted more in common than they have ever acted before, as many of them were employed by the various shipyards. The students enjoyed their shipyard experience, and all of them have expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied with their work. They acted in various capacities, as riveters, drillers, holders-on, carpenters' assistants, shipfitters and shipfitters' assistants. Some of them had rather exciting experiences. One of them at Fore River, for example, was unfortunate enough to have a red-hot rivet drop inside his overalls while working between the shells of a submarine, and he escaped injury only by allowing the rivet to burn through his overalls.

The men at the Civil Engineering Summer Camp had their usual good times. These included a minstrel show and dance at the Town Hall at East Machias, given by the students to the young folks of Machias. In return the girls of that town gave a dance to the engineers.

With the establishment of the S. A. T. C. at Technology, Institute affairs have taken an entirely new turn, and activities in particular are affected. The students are under such close military discipline that very little time is given them for anything but the essential. The T. C. A. will work in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. in maintaining the recreation hut, and it is possible that some of the professional societies will hold occasional meetings. The Tech will continue to be the official news organ of both the undergraduates and Alumni, and in addition will serve in place of a cantonment bulletin paper. Otherwise, the activities will either be cancelled entirely or greatly modified.

Before the establishment of the S. A. T. C., there was a tendency for the students to seek enlistment or induction into active military service instead of remaining at the Institute as advised by both military and academic authorities. The fellows seemed to labor under the impression that the school work was unessential, and that their real duty lay in joining the active forces as soon as possible. The Tech printed the following editorial under the heading " Will You Stay?"

Lately there has been an acceleration of enlistments from the undergraduate body. The Institute and her Alumni are, no doubt, proud to have so many red-blooded young men among her students, and every true American should have that intense desire to join at once his country's fighting forces.

However, every Technology man should be master enough of himself to " stick to his guns " here at the Institute, and thus do his duty as the government has pointed it out to him. It is hard to study with so much excitement going on about one, but it is the hard things that will win the war.

A man who leaves the Institute because it is easier to go to some training camp than to remain with his books is either a shirker or has allowed his patriotism to misdirect him!

Some time later a number of the junior freshmen filed applications for entrance into the Heavy Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and one of the junior freshmen wrote an editiorial which aroused considerable unfavorable comment among the students. The editorial ran as follows:

Several members of the junior-freshman class have taken out papers for admission to the course in Coast Artillery, to fit them for enlisted specialists in the army.

The junior-freshman class seems to be doomed not to flourish. It started as one of the smallest classes which ever entered the Institute, and by the time it had gone through exams it was even smaller. Now it seems to be decreasing again.

THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF CHILE

Front Row—J. H. White, '09, XI; W. S. Conner, '14, III; A. R. Hammond, '12, III; N. S. Hammond, '08, III; E. G. Brown, '13, III
Back Row—W. L. Stevens, '00, III; J. M. Livermore, '15, I; Dean Dunning, '15, I; W. W. Stevens, '98, IV; S. M. Baxter, '15, III

THOMAS A. TILLARD, 1909
Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps
Killed in an Aeroplane Accident, December 6, 1916

This time it is not exams that are weeding it out, but rather the call of our country. As this war has progressed, and we have seen more and more of our friends go into service, there has been a great deal of impatience that we are not also doing our "bit." We had been told time after time that we were doing the country a greater service by staying in the Institute than we could ever do by shouldering a gun. Yet we heard many who were ignorant of our work call us slackers, and the feeling grew that something should be done. And then the new draft bill was brought up, and we were told that men of eighteen were to be drafted. That was the straw that broke the camel's back, and about a half dozen of the fellows started out to see if they could get into service. After the draft bill was brought up all enlisting stations were closed, for the very reason of keeping fellows who would not be needed in the service, and who were of more use in the colleges, from enlisting. There was only one branch that could be found in which enlistments were still going on. That was the Coast Artillery Training Corps. It sounded good enough, if there was nothing better, and the fellows took out their first papers. So far it was easy sailing, but when they went in to see the Dean for a reference, he was not so glad to see them as they had expected. He told them that they were very foolish and that they ought to stay in school, and then what was more, he said that he did not think that there was a very big chance of their getting in.

Now if everybody is against this enlisting of the students, why are these students so anxious to get in? The reason is just this: Those fellows are all afraid of what will be said about them after this war is over. They have the idea that they will be pointed out by a jeering crowd as men that were slackers. They lack the courage to stick it out in the Institute. If they have not the courage to do this little job and do it right, will they ever have the courage to do the big things that are required in the service? True, there is another type of courage needed to stick out a job here than is needed to go over the top, but any man that leaves this Institute now, because he is afraid of what will be said, is nothing more than a slacker and a coward. Your country needs you right here at this minute more than in any other place, and if you run away from this on account of fear, then you are not doing your full duty to your country, and any man that does not do that in time of war is nothing less than a traitor.

Now, fellows, try and stick it out, and when the country needs us, we will all be right there with bells on, but now we are here to work in the Institute, and to do that work well. Forget all about enlisting, and get down to work, and then you will have the right to hold your head as high as any enlisted man.

It was the opinion of other members of the Tech staff that this editorial was rather strong, but in order to support the main idea, Captain Keveney, an assistant to Major Cole, was asked to give his opinion, and he submitted the following expression for publication:

There seems to be more or less unrest among the lower classmen at the present time. Their one idea, and of course being red-blooded Americans, the natural one, is to get into the service. The thought of today's glory outshines tomorrow's honors. For it is certain that a student who completes his studies here at the Institute will be of more value to his country as an officer than if he drops his studies and joins the " Colors " now.

The authorities at Washington recognize the necessity of college students completing their education by forming the "Student Army Training Corps."

The war is not over yet nor will it be for some time to come, and as time goes on the need of mature and properly qualified officers will increase. The best material for officers will come from the graduates of colleges. Why not stick to your studies and help your country?

Since the S. A. T. C. has become established, it is, of course, impossible for men in that unit to leave the Institute, and academic life has become more stable, although, as above stated, activities have necessarily suffered tremendously.

TECHNOLOGY MEN IN SERVICE

The W. S. A's statistics to November 2

Men in Service	2545
American Expeditionary Forces	814
Foreign service	72
Aviation	436
Navy	508
Officers	1635
O. T. C.	170
Inspection or Instruction	120
Ambulance, Red Cross, etc. (A. E. F.)	62
Lieutenant-Colonel or higher	37
Cited	23
Deaths	57

ARMY AERO SCHOOL CLOSES

THE Aero School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, officially known as the U. S. A. School of Military Aeronautics, closed late in the summer in common with others in various parts of the country. The government intends to keep open only the schools at Chicago, San Francisco, Texas and Ithaca.

The school here was established in May, 1917, by the War Department, and it had been largely attended. A large airdrome, four or five gas engine sheds and the motor shed, as well as other special features, have been built for the school, but it is declared that the Aviation Department of the United States Navy will be able to use the vacated quarters to excellent advantage.

NEW FORMS OF TOWN GOVERNMENT AND "CIVIC ENGINEERING"

A graduate's ideas on what Technology can do to make city government better

In view of the fact that there has been much interest at the Institute of late in the possibility of creating a new course devoted to "Civic Engineering," a few facts regarding this subject have been sought for by your editors. The subject may be divided into two parts: first, the tendency toward new and more efficient forms of town government, and, second, a need for training and fitting young men to administer these new forms of government.

New Forms of Town Government

In 1916 representatives from fourteen Massachusetts towns met in a series of conferences, and drew up House Bill 1664. This bill embodied the ideas of the conferees in regard to town government. It was referred by the Legislature to the next General Court, and reappeared in 1917 as House Bill 1237.

The suspicion that present methods of administering town affairs are not as efficient as they should be is widespread. While the whole democratic world points to the New England town as an ideal of pure democracy in government, and while no one proposes to modify this scheme of direct popular rule, the administrative processes are not by any means highly developed, and constitute a big handicap to the people in managing their own affairs.

Figure 1 illustrates a typical town organization. The people elect twenty-one separate boards or officers, totalling perhaps forty-five to sixty individuals. In a small village with simple public requirements little confusion has resulted, but in busy towns where public service has multiplied by leaps and bounds, no way of correlating departments is provided, and waste, duplication and jealousy result. Each board is individually responsible to the town and can defy every other board, between the dates of town meetings. The water commissioners and the park commissioners may come to a deadlock over a question involving common interests. The assessors and collector may be pursuing policies radically inconsistent with each other, and with the general good. The poor department and the highway department may use the poor farm in common to the utter obliteration of all intelligible records of expense of the one or the other. The town government consists of a number of little principalities, each eager to feather its own nest, and to exact the highest possible appropriation for its own work, at the expense of the others. The town is a corporation, and business men who have been successful in managing private corporations have begun to compare their own system with that in use in towns, and shown in Figure 1. They have come to the conclusion that the people, like the stockholders, want a single board of directors whom they can control and whom they can hold responsible, and not twenty boards of directors for a single business. They believe also that this board ought to employ at least one man with proper training in the branches of engineering required for road building, water and sewer construction, etc., to superintend town business.

Norwood got permission from the State to try some such experiment. Figure 2

FIGURE 1

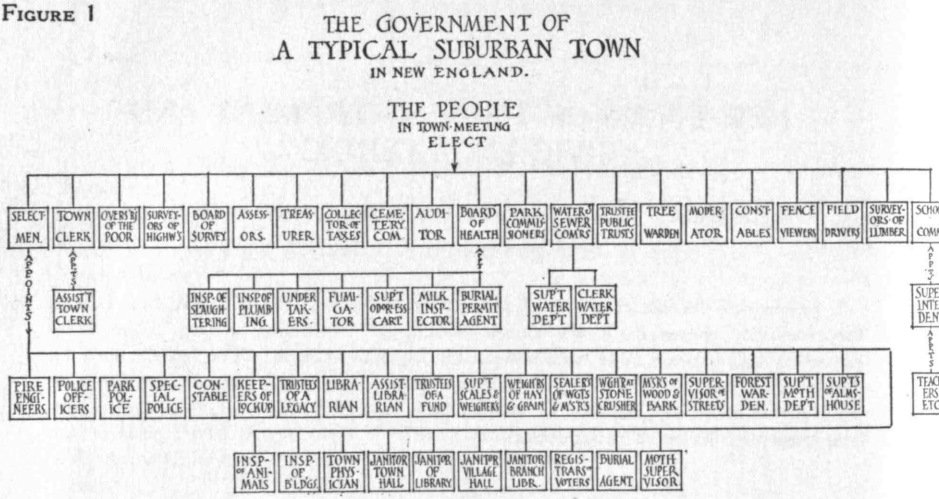
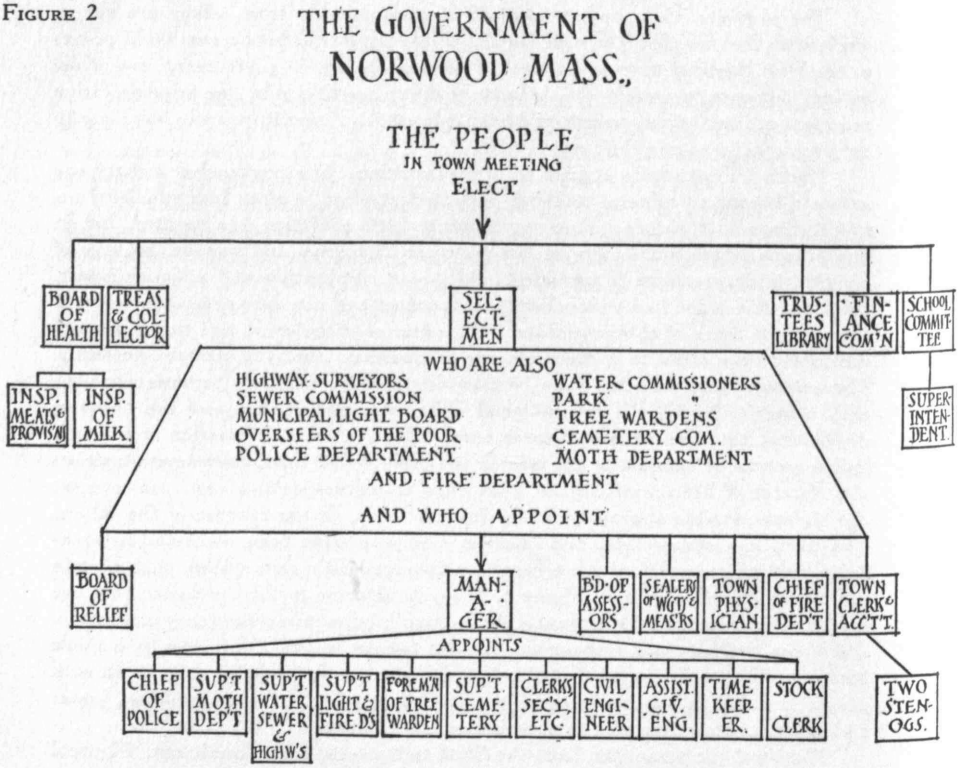


FIGURE 2



shows the scheme now in operation in that town. If any one desires to find out whether it works better than the more complicated old-fashioned scheme, let him ask a Norwood citizen. The people control as before, but the selectmen, as a board of directors, have charge of the main business of the town. Matters of health and education are left as before. Here it may be noted that in Massachusetts the school department has for many years been organized precisely as it is proposed to organize general town business, namely, with a general committee employing a paid superintendent. No complaint has been made and this system has been proven sound and workable through years of experience and in most New England towns.

The plan embodied in the bill is shown in Figure 3. The people elect the selectmen for general business, the school commission for education, and the finance commission for investigation and advice. The school commission appoints its trained superintendent to carry on the direct supervision of the work, and the selectmen appoint a general superintendent for similar work in their field. They also appoint the heads of special departments such as health, relief (overseers of the poor), assessors, collector, etc., and their clerk, who is the town clerk. This means correlation. Each branch of work has its own captains, but there is one board of strategy which has to make good before the eyes of the voters.

Figure 4 shows the system used in Prussian cities. If it were not for the mischievous provision that the Burgermeister be appointed with " Royal Confirmation " we should see in this system the same fundamental principles of business management that have made our own corporations successful.

In the case of a public corporation like a town, it would seem that there must be some more elastic and flexible arrangement than for a purely business enterprise. Even the Prussians realize this in their Deputation of Citizens serving on the joint commissions.

In the bill proposed for Massachusetts the finance committee acts as an easy instrument for public use in prying into any departmental affairs or correcting any unwelcome policies.

The bill proposed no financial burden upon the State. It was simply to permit any town so inclined to adopt better methods of administration. Even if a town is satisfied with the present regime, it can well afford to give its neighbor permission to experiment, as the results of such experience will be generally a benefit. We can learn from the mistakes as well as from the successes of our pioneer towns.

Representatives from twenty-eight towns endorsed House Bill 1237, an increase of 100 per cent over the previous year. There is an increasing demand for some such " permissive " legislation, and it is scarcely to be doubted that in a few years there will be a widespread use of such methods of administration. Towns will receive new charters and will then start to apply them. What will they find?

" Civic Engineering"

To meet the demand discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, the Institute has already formulated the rudiments of a new course. Realizing the coming demand for town engineers, or managers, or superintendents, as they are variously called, an option has been provided for in Course 15 to fit students for this new kind of work. It requires a very specific training in many different lines of engineering and political economy to fit a man for the task of steering a community on the little-charted sea of civic development. The activities required of him cover supervision of the following departments of municipal administration. Here is the field:

I. Public service.
(A) Distribution of:
1. Water—foresight all-important, witness failures, engineering, chem cal, biological, bacteriological, financial. Public and private.
2. Gas—fuel and light.
3. Electricity—light (a) for private use—(b) to public use—streets, parks, public buildings, etc.
4. Electricity—power for private and public use—street cars, wiring, third rail.
5. Electricity—communication—telephone, telegraph and wireless.
6. Electricity—fire alarm service.
7. Electricity—burglar alarm service.
(B) Collection and removal of:
1. Sewage.
2. Surface water.
3. Ashes.
4. Garbage.
5. Snow.
6. Dust and other street filth.
7. Insect pests.
8. Public nuisances.
9. Rags and bottles—licensing, etc.
(C) Transportation:
1. Of persons, livery, taxi, street cars, jitneys, steam railroads, steamboats.
2. Of commodities—freight—by land and water.
3. Of merchandise—express—parcel post.
4. Of information—mail—news service—rural delivery.

II. Protection—against:
1. Fire.
(a) Fire department, apparatus and men, high-pressure system.
(b) Insurance.
(c) Building law.
2. Crime.
Police department—militia—department of justice—prison—penitentiaries.
3. Accident:
(a) Police—traffic regulation
(b) Insurance.
(c) Building law.
4. Disease.
Quarantine.
Vaccination.
Inoculation.

III. Health service.
1. Hospitals—town physician—district nurse.
2. Asylums for—insane, idiots, imbeciles, defectives, blind, deaf, etc.
3. Laboratories.
Biological, bacteriological, food analysis.

IV. Education.
1. Asylums and reformatories.
2. Schools.
3. Colleges.
4. Churches.
5. Libraries.
6. Theatres.
7. Halls.
8. Armories.
9. Training ships.
10. Zoological, botanical and nautical gardens.

V. Recreation.
1. Parks and gardens.
2. Playgrounds.
3. Boulevards.

4. Baths.
5. Theatres and halls.
6. Rinks.
7. Gymnasia.
8. Game rooms.

VI. Social service.
1. Employment offices.
2. Clubs and churches.
3. Neighborhood centers or civic buildings.
4. Almshouses, etc.

VII. Beauty, or Eye-service.
1. Galleries of art.
2. Public monuments and buildings.
3. Natural features.
(a) Shade trees and woodland.
(b) Ponds, lakes, rivers, islands.
(c) Mountains, cliffs, ledges, benches.

There is developing, therefore, an enormous field which finds no adequate supply of trained men to fill it—a department of our affairs which has been until now semi-political in character, but which is fast becoming technical,—namely—civic engineering development and management. The demand for men trained to manage or supervise the development of communities, state, county, city and town, in all their widely divergent functions, is going to grow in the near future to large proportions. Scores of western cities already have recognized the need for expert management of community enterprises.

In November, 1916, the Annual Convention of City Managers took place in Springfield, Mass. Among those present were H. M. Waite of Dayton, Ohio, a former Tech man, Gaylord C. Cummin of Jackson, Mich., Kenneth B. Ward of Sandusky, Ohio, and many others, representing middle western and southern cities. It is interesting to note that the average age of these men was thirty years. They are men of a new profession, and have received their training largely through their own efforts.

It is now possible, however, to get at the Institute in Option 1, Course 5, a training in most of the fundamentals required to fit a man for the experience of city or town management. What he learns in school must necessarily be adapted in the larger school of experience, but with the training provided at Technology, this adaptation is a natural and easy process. The course may be briefly described as follows:

In the first year the regular freshman subjects are followed. In the second year in addition to the mathematics, physics, languages, etc., of the regular course, there is work in accounting and banking, and at the end of the year the summer camp, which gives surveying and civil engineering experience. In the first term of the third year the subjects cover railroad engineering, electrical engineering, mechanics, industrial organization, statistics, and report writing. It may be noted that the railroad engineering, while it does not enter directly into town management, provides a groundwork not only for railroad building, but for highway construction, the underlying principles of the two branches being similar.

In the second term of the third year there is more railroad engineering and industrial organization. Then there is a very thorough course in structures and another in transportation. At this time the study of materials is also taken up. A course in securities and investments completes the work of this year.

In the senior year the pupil studies hydraulics, hydraulic engineering, a further course in structures and foundations, and the well known, deservedly famous course in sanitary science and the public health. The general course in business law is lengthened out into a very comprehensive study of this part of a town manager's

FIGURE 3

TOWN GOVERNMENT
AS PROPOSED IN
HOUSE BILL NO. 1664
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1917.

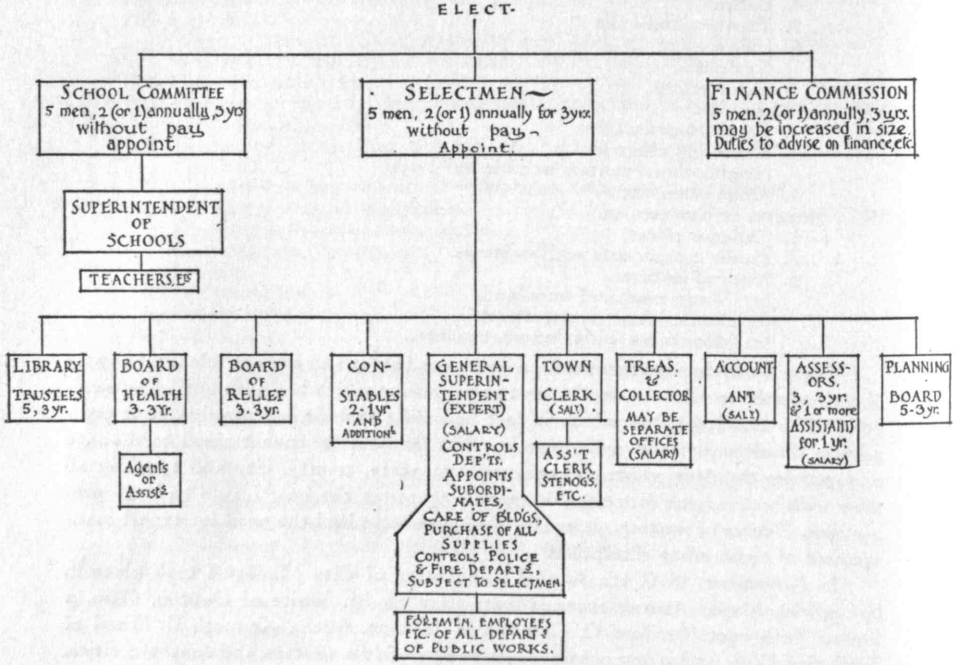
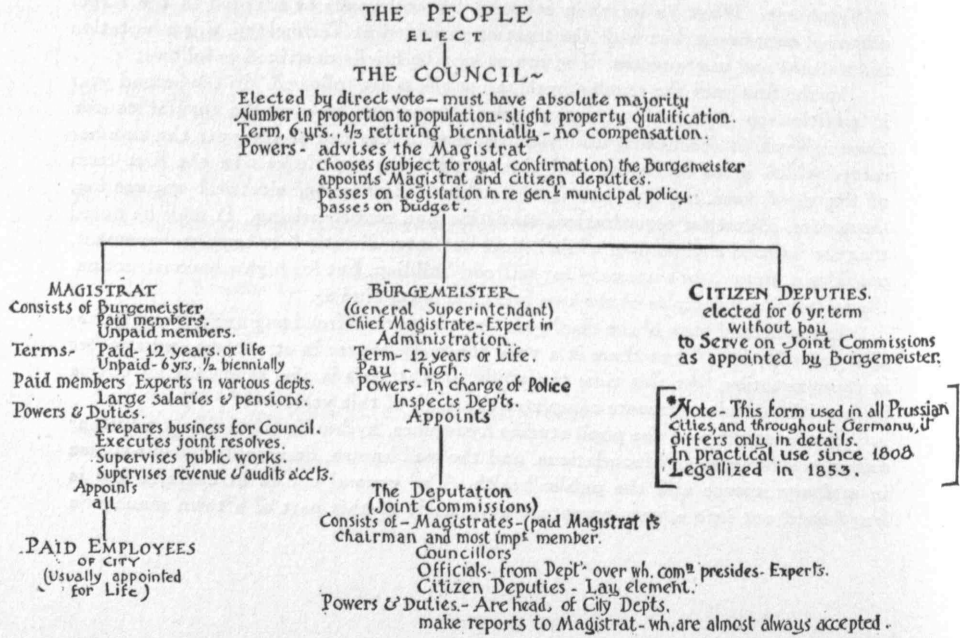


FIGURE 4

THE GOVERNMENT OF A TYPICAL PRUSSIAN CITY*



work, and there are equally interesting courses in business management and cost accounting.

With such a list of subjects the student is graduated ready to take up the duties of a minor position in town or city administration. The field of his usefulness is as wide as the field of municipal management itself, and that we have seen to be very broad in its scope.

It remains to be shown whether the above curriculum should be modified in any important particulars, but there is no doubt but that this business of civic growth and management can be made an exact science, and taught just as electrical engineering or chemistry is taught. It is interesting to examine the phenomenon at hand—the reactions of a modern city or town. Men thrown together in large numbers act as definitely and produce as uniform and well defined results as chemical reagents. The man from Mars would see no difference in our cities except in size. He would look at our continent and examine under the microscope the intensified " cultures " of the human microbe which we call cities, and he would find them all produced by the same causes, subsisting and spreading in the same ways, secreting the same poisons, and becoming less active and less virile in the same kind of cycle. Diagnosis of the ills of the body-politic is no less scientific and no more difficult than that of the ills of the individual human body, but we are only on the threshold of exploration.

The work of volunteer, public-spirited men throughout the land has created a vigorous and growing demand by the people for " City Planning." Chicago is investing millions in carrying out its plans, knowing that the cost will be returned manifold. New York has launched forth on a comprehensive scheme for bringing order and health and happiness out of the chaos of stupid and threatening conditions which had been permitted to develop. Many other large cities are actively carrying out new policies of " planning ahead," and hundreds of small cities and towns are beginning to look for trained men to help them keep pace with public demand in the management of their affairs.

A growing city is much like a tiger—a baby tiger is a " lovely " pet, but before it begins to grow large—be forehanded—plan for the future; else you may have a Tammany in your parlor, when it is too late. So a city, presenting only the pleasant aspects when it is small, grows and grows until it becomes uncontrollable, and then it is a Herculean task to tame its crime-breeding, tax-absorbing appetite.

The present article is intended to point out not only the way in which a new need for trained men has suddenly arisen and Technology's prompt action in preparing to supply this need, but it is desired to emphasize to the older men the opportunity here afforded for their sons who may elect to follow this useful career, so like and yet so unlike the discredited political careers which we have known so intimately, and hope to see disappear with the coming of a better era of governmental administration.

W. R. Greeley, '02.

A FRENCH WEDDING AT THE FRONT

As told by Archibald M. Eicher, '12

DURING the last winter it was the good fortune of some few of us to be billeted in an old French village of six hundred inhabitants. In the daytime we were with the United States Army some two miles away and in the evenings and Sundays we were living the life of these delightful French people.

Among us there was a big, husky, whole-hearted Irishman, Patty, who fell in love with the village belle, proposed and was accepted. This, however, was only the commencement. For the few delicacies usually attached to such proceedings Patty, speaking little or no French, used me as an interpreter. It was necessary to send to the States for his birth certificate, the consent of his parents, a certificate for the marriage, and of his baptism in the Catholic Church.

As Patty had been born in Iowa, his parents living in Illinois and he himself baptized in New England, these papers were still missing, when we were ordered to move to another section. The papers finally arrived, were forwarded to the village, and plans made and the date set for the wedding.

It is the custom to post the notice of the coming marriage on the bulletin board in front of the " Mairie" (Mayor's office) eleven days before the wedding. It is also necessary to have the event announced in church two successive Sundays before the marriage takes place.

These details were handled by the Demoiselle, who anxiously awaited Pat's return. The date was set for May 20, Jack and myself were to be witnesses, interpreters and political advisers as the issues arose. It was our experiences there during the wedding that I wish to relate.

In order to appreciate our impressions more, a little explanation of the general situation preceding will suffice. Patty is forty, Marthe is twenty-three; she speaks very little English and he employs the " lip method " of translation to a great extent, to say nothing of signs and motions. The habitual Sunday promenades, the only time the village showed itself, helped to a further understanding of these people.

When a diamond ring appeared the doubting Thomases still maintained the wedding would never take place. It could not be possible. The month which elapsed between our temporary departure and the arrival of the papers, held not only anxious hours for Mlle. Marthe, but terrible, in that the village was skeptical and she was alone.

You can imagine the excitement at the station the morning Pat returned. Mlle. Marthe's father, being an old railroad employee, had mobilized all the help from the Gare and French railroad yards to receive him in state. When the train arrived and Pat appeared on the platform—Marthe's father, whose searching eyes had missed nothing, gave the signal and such a " Parlez vousing " (as Pat expressed it) would set a Chinese school in the shade. All he remembered of that part was they grabbed his bags, cleared a gangway and when he got home his trunks were there to meet him.

The first day in the village for Pat was one of " beaucoup promenade." He was Exhibit A. Arm in arm he and Mlle. Marthe " bonjoured " each and every one of the six hundred natives and returned to the bride's house for a " petit repas." Great changes were taking place here; the kitchen stove and all the tables were to be moved into the shed next door, alongside the plows, chicken coop, rabbit pens and other miscellaneous decorations of a shed.

Several extra Mesdames were in charge of the "cuisine" and were greatly excited over the escape of some prize rabbits and chickens which had been fattened for the nuptials. Papa and the others were the cause of Patty getting nothing to eat till 9.30 P.M. They were building a "fantastic shelter" in the corner of the two walls in the rear, an absolute necessity to provide for the overflow at the wedding party. All this happened on Friday and Pat says he never enjoyed a bed more in his life, than on that particular Friday night.

Saturday morning I arrived on the "Attaboy" special and headed for the village. The two-mile hike into it was like a quiet, peaceful stroll in fairyland. Instead of an open road through open country with bare trees lining either side and crows flocking overhead, there was a shady lane through hop vines, well up on the poles, with song birds taking the place of the crows. All thought of the present war vanished, and every step between you and the lovely people in the old village beyond was taken with joy. After arriving at the top of a big hill, which overlooks all this green country, it was but a few steps to Mlle. Marthe's house.

To explain how these people greet you is beyond me—sincerity, frankness, demonstrativeness, do not half express it. With howls, scampers, screams and scrambles you mannage to kiss even a strange old madam on both cheeks, then while catching your breath try to translate some of the questions hurled at you in French (sixty miles per hour). "Did you just arrive? Are you hungry? Won't you sit down? Give me your hat! Take off your coat," and the inevitable "Will you have a little drink?" This same reception is accorded you at every jardin you enter, with the exception perhaps of the kissing.

Patty was located and interrupted in his morning bath at the "Brasseries" Brewery, one of the finest, oldest and most aristocratic castles in the country, and it was here that the story of his big Friday was given.

After another little drink we strolled through the village and landed at Madam Gautheret's; the dear old lady that fed us so well last winter. Here was the greatest reception of all. We were ordered to wash, sit down, eat, drink, cool off, before being taken to look at the flower garden and see the new rabbits, and most of all, talk, talk, talk. The usual questions of where do we get quarters for the night, and where do we eat, were unnecessary, it was more like a homecoming, such as this dear lady might extend to one of her three sons in the army, and so far from home this was wonderful.

This Saturday afternoon was spent at Marthe's house. Each visit to the back yard found another rabbit being strung up, or another chicken dead, as the feast was already being prepared. The embroidery, wedding gown, and new clothes for all the bride's family were on display, upstairs, and Patty, the connoisseur, with delicate fingers explained it all, with an "Oh, my God!" at every other breath.

The first official duty of the garcon d' honneur was to translate the civil code (love, honor and obey) to Patty. It was thought best for him to know a few of the papers he was about to sign. While this was going on the bride was making a tour of the village with a bag of "bonbons," offering one to each person invited to the wedding. This is another of the customs, which from now on were sprung without any warning, and were the cause of much merriment when things began to drag.

Sunday morning all hands joined in the final preparation. Nearing the bride's home Pat and I met papa and son cooling off in a shady place on the way from the old church. They were transporting a long table and two benches, which we lately found were sections of pews from the church. These too were for the wedding.

Pretty soon Jack Kemp arrived with his brother-in-law, Balsley, also Sergeant Plummer and Dreger, our old friends from camp. A number of the bride's relations

had come, so we began decorating the bridal salle a manger, which formerly had been a stone-floored cuisine, with four bare walls, a stove and a pump. Thanks to our interior decorator and landscape artist, J. E. Kemp, we soon had flowers everywhere from the interior walls to the clinging vines outside the door. One wall was reserved for three large flags, two French tricolours crossed with a Stars and Stripes in the center.

During all this Patty was a mere spectator, retiring often to the rear " jardin," only to come back and sigh, "My God, they've just killed another rabbit." Sunday afternoon Pat was to play godfather, another event of interest for this newly assembled multitude. " How many francs does he get?" was the customary question after each announcement, so much so that Marthe took into her own hands all money matters.

Having settled the francs for the cure, the francs for the baby and the francs for the boy that pulled the bell, we all stood by while Pat, holding a long, fantastic candle and examining its texture with one eye, and winking at the howling baby with the other, performed his part in the christening.

Sunday evening was a peaceful one for Pat. There were probably twenty-five of us in all, over at the bride's, and twenty-four of these were talking mostly French. It required three hours to get something to eat, and when at 9.30 we rose from lunch, and wine, Pat revolted. All he knew was that he was getting married on the morrow. He seemed to be taking a very small part in all this " racket and celebration " and through his interpreter, Mlle. Marthe was ordered to bed and rest. After a little explanation of French customs he was reconciled to the three-hour service for meals, and finally all of us were invited to go home and rest.

Wedding Day, Monday, the 20th of May, 1918.

On the way to the bride's house Pat told of his morning toilet (one must live in these outlying districts, to come in contact with the toilet facilities, to appreciate this). The Mesdames at the " Brasseries " had prepared his bath with care, and thoughtfulness; special water, special soap, special towels, and all sorts of perfumed toilet waters, were provided, and when it was all set, it was necessary to drive the women from the room, in order to take a dip.

This explained why he was found at an early hour in a quiet, shady alleyway; on this particular morning—his mastery of French had failed to " stem the tide."

Arriving at the bride's house, we found all the family and relatives dressing for the wedding. The children were having their hair combed by neighboring mesdames. The demoiselles were using the curling iron. Our lone mirror in the kitchen, which hung near a swinging door, and which in former times answered the purpose of all, was now monopolized by papa. This personage during the last few days had taken on the air of a proud peacock and each time one of the crowd jolted him and disturbed him in his toilet, there was a deep rumbling heard in the yard. His dress suit trousers were rolled up at the bottom displaying a loud yellow garter; the tops of his trousers were yanked six inches above the waist, but all this was soon shaded and topped off with a silk hat, model of 1866. The fact that this was to be the first Franco-American wedding in this community added a zest to the ordinary preparations.

The schedule provided for the procession to the " Mairie " at 10.45 A. M. At 10.30 I was approached while fastening Patty's necktie, and instructed in another custom. Taking the little sister of the bride-to-be as my cavalier, and followed by two or three couples, each of whom were a partner and cavalier, we " right by twoed " all over the village in search of the wedding party.

Returning with some six couples we found the procession forming in the yard.

First came Mlle. Marthe with proud papa, on her right, and four children followed, two of whom carried the bride's train, then the bride's sister and myself; behind us Patty " with a collar four inches too high," and mamma, and back of them some ten to twelve couples. The signal was given and we headed for the " Mairie."

Arrangements were not carried out to the letter; Pat had directed that the procession take the middle of the dusty village road, and proceed to the Mayor's office, some three hundred yards distant, giving way to no one. At the " Mairie " when the Mayor said, " Do you wish this woman for your wife," I was to nudge him and he was to say, " Oui, Monsieur," forcibly, all the time smiling and carrying the air of a happy young groom.

The procession had only started, when honk, honk, Z-Z-Z, and an American truck train, some ten strong, flew past. We had suddenly " given way to the left wall," with disorder in our ranks. While reassembling in the dust cloud that followed, Patty murmured, " Why in hell didn't you stop them "; we could only answer, " Smile, you are supposed to look happy."

All the village was lined along the walls as we entered the " Mairie "; inside was the huge Mayor himself, with the official tricolour belt round his great " bay window." No time was lost in arranging ourselves round his table. First, he read Pat's papers, and then the civil code, which I had translated to him previously. Pat was asked if he understood, but refused to do anything but nod, because he was waiting for me to nudge him.

Finally, when I did nudge him, his thoughts must have been on Broadway, for he jumped and bellowed, " Oui, Monsieur." It is interesting to note that the law allows the Mayor to ask him three times; he could answer, " Non " twice, and "Oui" the third time and still be safe.

The papa, mamma, bride, groom, Jack and myself all signed three different books, and Pat was presented with a " Family Book." This book bears the official stamp, history of the marriage, and has room for registering the births of twelve children. It is the wish of the Mayor who presents the book that it will be filled.

The original formation was taken and we proceeded to the old church. As the bride passed the gate of the " Mairie " a salute of two shotguns was given by some of the boys of the village. The church, which dates back to the fourteenth century, presented a lovely sight on that spring morning when the procession passed within. The altar was a mass of flowers, the natives had turned out with their light summer clothes on, and even the cure himself seemed to wear a new smile. The regular ceremony was followed here with high mass.

A loud cough was the signal for Pat to say his " Oui, Monsieur "; everything worked like a clock. Following which, the maid of honor escorted by the garcon d' honneur passed the collection box. There was a second collection and we all kissed the crucifix, and the tolling of the old bell announced the " finis " and we again signed a register.

It was here that all present kissed the bride and groom and Pat missed none. With the bride now on his arm Pat lead the way for the procession towards home, while another gun salute was given as they passed out of the church.

Just as we say " C'est la guerre " when an unusual condition arises, so it was with us from that point on, except that our expression was " C'est la Noce." Our actions up until Tuesday night could be stated in the words, eat, drink, dance, sing and promenade.

Immediately after the wedding the party visited the hotel, where all drank to the " Mairie " and then a little dance. Music was furnished by the large music box with drums and tambourines which required only two sous for each selection.

The dances were French; their merry widow waltz is like our fast double turn Boston, with plenty of circles; their mazurka is like our fast double time one step, only faster. But the speed was none too rapid for papa, mamma and all the party who " outspun " any of our parties of Americans.

Following this fifteen-minute dance the party, mopping their brows, retired, " column left " to the bride's house, where the feast had been " brewing " for three days. This dinner gave a splendid opportunity to study this group of French people, whose thoughts and actions temporarily bore no marks of the war.

There was soupe, hors d'oeuvres (big and little fish), vegetables, chicken, rabbit, veal head, salad, cheese and all the trimmings. For three hours we sat and ate; in front of each place were four glasses, each having its purpose. Before dinner, and between the first four or five courses, beer and red wine ordinaire were served. After this another older brand of red wine, until finally the champagne glasses were filled. It was time then for the dessert course, which was followed by far more interesting events.

A t this stage the garcon d'honneur was given a piece of ribbon and notified that it was the custom to fasten it in the form of a bow to the bride's knee. In the performance of this most unusual stunt the bride was undisturbed, and afterwards drew forth the ribbon. The custom is then to cut it in small pieces as " cocardes " for the guests. The demoiselles of the village, who had not been invited to the dinner, now entered and ate dessert, and drank champagne with the party. This was the beginning of a real concert.

Each person in the room, when called on, stood up without the least hesitation; if they didn't sing a song they recited something usually addressed to the bride and groom. Each song had from six to sixteen verses and if the songster at any time hesitated, he or she was immediately prompted by a half dozen of the listeners. It was not necessary to call on the Americans for a selection to remind them of this contrast. We knew hundreds of songs, the tunes to hundreds more, and perhaps the words of a chorus, but as far as singing one verse and chorus to anything except " My country, 'tis of thee " we were lost. Finally when one of the demoiselles sang " My little girl " in English and another sang " I wonder who's kissing her now " in French we managed to fall back on the flag, like George M. Cohan, and sing the " Star Spangled Banner." This performance lasted until 5 o'clock, when Patty, who had been sweltering for four hours on the hard church pew, led his bride into the garden for some air.

The party was to promenade round the neighboring villages while Pat and his bride, after the custom, paid a call to all the village. Returning at eight o'clock, the party adjourned to the hotel and danced until 10. Then up again to the bride's home, and ate and sang and drank until midnight, this time minus the bride and groom. It was here that the most amusing of all customs was announced. We were to search the village for the couple and force them to have a drink of champagne with us.

The gong in each " Jardin," sounded by a string outside the gate, was rung. " C'est la Noce " was the cry and access was given for a search. It was bright moonlight and to see this crowd running in and out of the quaint old stone houses and walls, yelling and laughing at strange discoveries, was surely a treat. " Taken by surprise " and scampering in night clothes was not confined to the civilian population only of this village.

At 2.30 the couple was located at the " Brasseries " but were strongly fortified back of a heavy oak door. Suffice it to say that Pat and his bride did not rest comfortably until the birds were singing, Tuesday A.M. Being rather late to return to Camp, Plummer, Dyer and myself slept three in a bed at Madam Gautheries'.

The next day La Noce continued; dancing and promenading were in order up to 2 P.M. Each camion load of soldiers was invited to drink to Pat's health. Then dinner from 2 to 4 with more wine and songs was a little different in that the bride was now allowed to sing her song of love. Whether it was the wine or the night before or what not Patty succumbed at 4 P.M., May 21. He went to bed and was served aspirin and cold toweled by his bride, while the party again went to promenade. From 6 to 7 dancing again, and then leave taking. The whole party accompanied us a mile down the road, and when the kissing was finished not even the whiskered " cuisiniere " had been passed up. And you can bet your life when the war is over we are going back there to celebrate Patty's wedding anniversary.

TECHNOLOGY MEN IN NEW UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Litchfield and Babson creating a new bureau

FROM a sub-section of a bureau of a government department, with a staff of only a few persons, to a great national machine covering the country with branches and agents numbered by tens of thousands and charged with the mobilization of America's industrial man power—all accomplished in six months.

This epitomizes the story of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor—a story that will go down in history as one of the country's great achievements of the war.

The directing personnel of the Employment Service consists of nine officials, of whom two are graduates of Technology. These latter are I. Litchfield, popularly known to Institute men and VIII with the Class of 1885, and Roger W. Babson, who was graduated from Course I with the Class of 1898.

Following is a list of the directors of the Bureau: W. B. Wulson, Secretary of the Department of Labor; John B. Densmore, Director General; Nathan A. Smyth, Acting Assistant Director; I. W. Litchfield, '85, Chief of the Skilled Labor Section; Roger W. Babson, '98, Director of the Information and Education Service; William E. Hall, National Director of the Public Service Reserve; Margaretta Neale, Chief of the Women's Division; M. A. Coykendall, Chief of the Farm Service Division; A. D. Chiquoine, Jr., Editor of the United States Employment Service Bulletin.

A TECH MAN AMONG THE BOLSHEVIKI

Letters from Edwin W. Bonta, '07, IV, originally published in his home-town paper in Syracuse

THIS "inside story" of Russia under Lenine is by Edwin W. Bonta, a young Syracuse architect doing Young Men's Christian Association work in that troubled land. It is in the form of letters written to his parents. Mr. Bonta finds Russia a chaos. Peasants starve, though every sort of delicacy is to be had at a price. Long bread lines wait all day in front of food shops, while jewelry stores display gems worth fortunes. Contrary to general conception, the country appears comparatively quiet, but Mr. Bonta suggests that this is troubled peace which at any moment is likely to dissolve in rioting and rebellion. Americans appear popular, thanks to the good work the Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross have done and are doing for the returning soldiers, the city poor and the peasant farmers.

Moscow, May 5, 1918.

For a few days I am to remain at our office in Moscow, having arrived here on May 1. One of our activities this year is to build a big boat for demonstration purposes up and down the Volga River.

This is being done in collaboration with existing Russian peasants' societies and the government authorities there show themselves to be very friendly and very glad of our co-operation.

It will be much like the cars our government Agricultural Department runs over our railroads in the West and is designed to help the peasant get greater yields from his soil and to encourage more planting.

It is to be my first job to plan and supervise the remodeling of a boat for this purpose and probably by Thursday of this week I shall go to Nijni Novgorod to take up this work. I need not add that in connection with any work we do we continually call attention to the friendship of Mr. Wilson and the American people.

Wilson's speech was printed and reprinted in all the Petrograd and Moscow papers. In many ways it is difficult for me to explain here how we have been of service—by "we" I mean our organization—and the openings ahead of us are many and very inspiring. Much as I miss you, I cannot tell you how glad I am that I am here.

Others of our men are working with the Red army with Serbian prisoners; others are helping to resettle the many, many Russian prisoners that Germany is now releasing. Others are working in city centers like Moscow, Petrograd, Nijni Novgorod and Samara.

Although I am to be busy with my shipbuilding, Colton has distinctly ordered that I am to take half of each day for an indefinite period for language study. This is a privilege not many of the men enjoy, as their jobs eat up practically all of their time. I get it probably because there was a half-time job open for me, but certainly partly because we were able to make such excellent progress with the language under Trofmiov in London.

Every day spent there in London was worth while. None of the men who came direct to Russia have been able to do as well. You will be interested to know that

every Russian with whom I talk remarks about our pronunciation—they tell me that I have almost no " foreign accent," which is exceedingly unusual in Russia.

Trofmiov drilled us thoroughly in phonetics, almost remodeling our mouths. Most of the men did not see the point of it and slighted his classes terribly. Now I am as delighted with my accomplishment as a child with a new toy. I know that by early fall I shall be just swimming along in the language.

I just ache to tell you all the interesting things I know—but you understand I cannot. I will tell you what scattering facts I can.

Everything runs here with excellent order and system. I believe anything can be bought in Moscow that can be bought in New York. We have real butter every meal, and sugar. Our headquarters has availed itself of an excellent rate of exchange on roubles so that our salaries really represent as much purchasing power as they would in America.

Instead of tearing down or defacing the beautiful sculptures of the former regime—statues of the czars, etc.—they are merely swathed in black so that their faces do not show, and left standing. Not a drop of alcohol is sold in Russia. There may be a dark side to the picture, but as yet I have not seen it. I picture conditions as I have seen them so far.

For breakfast we have toast and porridge. Dinner or luncheon we get outside. Evening meal we have here, and it consists of soup, meat, baked potatoes, carrots or cabbage, and some kind of pudding. Last night we had an excellent carp; the night before the most delicious veal I ever tasted. One night we had a half pheasant apiece. That was a special treat.

Our office and home here in Moscow is a palatial residence, formerly owned by one of the wealthiest Moscovites. We are living a truly Bohemian existence in it.

In the great drawing rooms and halls are just a few scattering chairs and a grand piano. The walls resound as we walk through the rooms. In our high-ceilinged bedrooms are five small cots, and our personal effects neatly piled at one corner of our cot on the floor. I am sitting on the only chair, writing on the broad window ledge. We eat in the great tiled kitchen.

There is a small Young Woman's Christian Association organization here. They have a wing of the great house. They help prepare and serve breakfast and dinner, also there are the usual slovenly servants that go with Bohemian life.

Our noonday meal in the restaurant is even more Bohemian—unprepossessing quarters, but delicious cooking and the usual peasant waitresses—and interesting people at the tables—oh my! ! I am confident Bohemia here today is what it was in Paris in Du Maurier's time, and what it never was in Greenwich village.

As to Moscow itself, there are asphalt pavements, and streets that threaten to upset your automobile. There are Rolls-Royce and Packard cars, and there are droshkys that have done service for decades. One-half of Morozoj's palace is exquisite stone work, the other half brick and woodwork covered with plaster.

I pass a woman dressed in latest Paris modes. The next wears Joseph's coat of many colors. One man wears an English walking suit, the next the untucked-in shirt of a peasant.

Our house is pure classic in shape, the next is violent nouveau art, and a third is Oriental. The droshky that drove us to the Russian bath went so slowly that I could have walked alongside. The automobiles that brought us from the station—how shall I describe it? I have never before seen a horse literally tipped over, but we did it. Horse and cart were keeled right over on three sides like a Noah's ark toy. And the chauffeur didn't stop; he didn't even hesitate. Hereafter I walk or, if must be, take a droshky.

The one admonition of Hugh Walpolis that recurs to me constantly is his warning that no matter what is said or done, we must never betray any surprise. How well I know now what he meant!

I have a pleasant, plump little Russian girl for a teacher. We had not gone half through our first lesson before she had informed me that the Russians were rather disagreeable people, inclined to look down upon others and to laugh at their inferiority. I hastened to assure her that we were equally disagreeable in the same way—and we became good friends immediately.

Today is the Russian Easter. Last night at eleven we arrived at the Kremlin and entered the cathedral where the Czars have all been crowned since Ivan Grozny. At midnight the service began.

We stood up through it, packed in like sardines, until half-past one. You remember the interior of the Palestine chapel in Palermo? You have heard the singing in the Russian church in New York.

Have you ever seen a dozen golden chandeliers, each bearing a hundred candles and a throng of a thousand worshippers, each having a lighted candle, and then through the golden doorway of the most gorgeous ikonostasis in Moscow—and there are hundreds of them—a vista of mysterious obscurity with here and there the glint of a golden cross reflecting a candle or a red sanctuary lamp, and coming through the doorway a priest in the most splendid vestments you can imagine, flanked by acolytes in crimson?

And as we came out from the church all the church bells in Moscow were ringing, even the deep-toned bell that rings but once a year. So deep-toned is its boom that you really don't hear it. You are only conscious that it is vibrating. You could not say when it began nor when it dies out.

The biggest bell of all, of course, was never rung. I am sure that had it been rung its note would have been so deep it would have been below the range of hearing. All day today the bells are ringing.

Our box car trip from Mourmansk here was most interesting. The car was tiny, like the English " goods vans." In either side a big door and two high-up windows, underneath four spidery wheels, like a broncho's feet. No brakes.

Inside, across either end, two shelves. The shelves were six feet wide. Between the shelves were open spaces six feet wide.

In the open space a stove, a big can of coal, a woodpile and a great sack of hardtack, another great sack of enormous loaves of white and black bread, and a chopping block. On a wide shelf overhead a great hamper of food and the cooking utensils.

There were fourteen of us in the car and seventy pieces of baggage and freight; eleven of us secretaries and three Russian interpreters. Much of the time the train ran seven miles an hour. Some of the time it did not run at all. We stood in one station eighteen hours, in another ten, in many two or more.

Occasionally we were hooked to a faster train. Then we were most uncomfortable. The little coop reeled and bumped over the rails like a drunken man. At no time was reading possible.

The baggage was stowed away under the bottom shelf. On one bottom shelf slept the three Russians. On the other, Beekman, Moody and Varney. On one top shelf slept Rand, Somerville, Swanda and Martine. On our shelf slept Ryall, myself, Areson and Maybee. Ryall was leader of the expedition.

There was room for four fellows on the floor at one time. The rest of us had to remain " on file " on our shelves. Ryall prepared the meals and we took turns about washing up.

We had something hot every meal. You can picture Ryall getting the cocoa and toast for breakfast with the car tossing like a leaf in the wind and the thirteen others trying to get their morning wash all at once.

May 10.

Tomorrow there is a friend going out and we all have an opportunity to send letters out by him, and I shall pray faithfully that it reaches you speedily and safely.

Life here is an unbelievable dream. All of the real things that happen are just as inconsistent, just as incongruous, just as ridiculous at times as the most jumbled dream you ever dreamed.

Yesterday my young Russian teacher, Miss Ousova, asked me if she could take me to see the museums next Sunday. Today she returns with tears in her eyes to inform us that the Soviet has commandeered their apartment and ordered them to clear out in two days.

They do not know whether they will be permitted to take their furniture, and if so they do not know where they will take it. There is no man in the household; their father lost his life in Red Cross service at the front last December.

The report comes in that the Germans are geographically east of Moscow with their armies—meanwhile the German ambassador holds forth in his Moscow residence, on the same street with the French mission.

A bedraggled prisoner of war stops Areson and me on the street and asks the way to the German Embassy. I look between the heads of two Austrian prisoners and see the Italian flag fluttering on the hood of an automobile.

We have butter twice a day—delicious, fresh butter—and lovely white American sugar; and the bread is half sawdust, sometimes even sand for weight.

This noon for luncheon I had a delicious chicken salad—the Russians are marvelous cooks—with partridge for the chicken component, and potatoes and beets and genuine olive oil mayonnaise. By our rate of exchange it cost thirty-eight cents. And after that one teeny country-grocery-tin-box-factory-made cookie with chocolate and rose frosting. By the Ousova's standards of living that cost seventy-five cents!

In the shop windows are every luxury that money can buy anywhere in the world. Yet people stand in line for hours waiting for their daily allowance of bread. No drunken people could present a more chaotic spectacle, and yet I have not seen a drunken man since I have been in Russia, nor a drop of anything to drink.

In the cathedral Easter morning two men almost came to blows in their struggle to get up to kiss the cross the metropolitan held out to the multitude.

But through it all I am struggling to pursue American habits of life. A full night's sleep, simple food, a full morning at study, a walk and an afternoon at my drawing board, which anchors me securely to the old life. I am busy drawing posters for the use of the demonstration boat on the Volga. Eventually, after I have gotten on to the way of the country, Collins tells me there will probably be relief work to do.

Barishna (Miss) Ousova is very pleasant. Before the revolution they lived exceedingly well, entertained much. All of the leisure class used to entertain much. At homes every Monday regularly—always fifty guests, frequently one hundred.

She expected to participate in all such events. In addition she has completed such a course in the women's college here as our girls get at Smith, with an addition of French and German literature.

She is not content until she masters English; English was the swagger language to know here. She has studied it two months and is perfectly capable of teaching me Russian. Although I have had four months of Russian, I cannot begin to handle it as she does English.

Also, she cooks remarkably well. And also she locked herself in their vestibule with five armed revolutionists and parleyed with them from two o'clock in the morning until daybreak because the rest of the household deserted her. They eventually went away and have not disturbed the family again until today.

Moscow, May 30, 1918.

We are told a courier will be leaving for Japan tomorrow and I will not miss this opportunity of getting a letter off to you. It may be my last from Moscow for the present, as we leave next Thursday for Nijni Novgorod to embark on our Volga trip.

This trip is designed to help the local native Russian organization give aid to the great peasant population who have come into their new liberty. The present government has provided us with a steamer, strangely called a " Mississippi steamer," which they will run down the river to Savatoff and back to Nijni through Kasom, Iamara and many smaller towns.

There will be about thirty-five of us in the boat—American and Russian secretaries, interpreters, representatives of co-operative societies, dairymen and beekeepers, grain experts, a native physician and Father Pashovsky, who will give the sanction of the Russian Church. He is taking along primers from which the peasants can be taught their A B C's and many copies of the New Testament in Russian. The Bible has not been read here any more than it was in the church before Luther's day.

There are to be loads of charts and magazines on agricultural subjects; on these things depend the life of Russia in the days which are soon to follow. Many of these charts have been sent to us printed in English and it has been my job to get these translated, then to copy them on a gigantic scale in Russian.

When my part of the work is completed I am to return from Iaratoff to Moscow and there will be sent to a frontier, where a big work is being started for the Russian prisoners. That trip I will make without an interpreter. I wish I could tell you more about this work, but for many reasons I must remain silent at present.

This noon Areson and I are going to service at the English Church in compliance with the proclamation of President Wilson. I leave Moscow at eleven tonight for my river journey.

Sakalski-on-the-Volga, June 11, 1918.

I am writing in my stateroom on our " Mississippi " steamboat. In front of me is the steep, high bank of the river, and above on the plateau is the village of Sakalski.

A steady stream of sturdy women trail down the steep bank, barefooted, dressed in brilliant skirts and waists and kerchiefs, exactly as if they had stepped out of a Millet picture. Each wears a yoke on her shoulders and carries two great pails of water back up that steep bank as though it weighed nothing at all.

I feel as if I had stepped back a century or two, as there isn't a thing in the village that wasn't in use a hundred years or more ago. The country is very flat, except for its plateau features, like our own Ohio or Indiana.

The river is not especially interesting, nor the country at all inspiring. But the people! I cannot say enough of them. I am everlastingly grateful that I can be here to know some of them and hope I can prove of use.

Later—I leave for Moscow again tomorrow night and sorry enough to leave a my new-made Russian friends in this part of the country. I shall hope to keep up a correspondence with many of them.

The trip has been very successful thus far. The lower deck of the boat is filled

up with exhibits to encourage the farmers to plant more wisely and to be more saving. The upper deck is divided into staterooms, then there is an office, a dining saloon and a drafting-room for my department.

I have two young Russian boys working with me, who are helping on posters for the exhibit. They show marked talent in putting whimsicality into their drawings, and their coloring is vivid and faultless.

Moscow, June 12, 1918.

We are busy now with a most interesting work—looking after the wounded and sick Russian prisoners of war, who are being sent back from Germany in great numbers—trying to help them get to their homes and to supply them with more nourishing food.

One returned prisoner told me today with tears in his eyes that it was, in days past, the Americans who made life endurable for them in the prison camps in Austria, and now that they were returned home we were the ones to stand ready to help them again.

I shall soon be starting off for the frontier, but while in Moscow shall continue my Russian lessons. I am studying with the Countess Tolstoi. Her son was in the boat with me on the Volga. I enjoy my lessons very much and am learning much from her. I have many letters from Russian young men whom I met on the trip.

The weather is getting very hot. Lilacs are in full bloom and asparagus and young onions have appeared on the bills at the restaurants—and are most welcome. I am subsisting mostly on milk, eggs and potatoes. The variety of dishes the Russians are able to conjure up from cabbage and from sour milk is infinite. So our diet is far from monotonous, though strange to our American palates.

SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY STUDENTS AT TECHNOLOGY FOR SUMMER

Six hundred and sixty men were studying at Technology through the summer. About 275 of these were seniors taking a special course to fit them for graduation and government service in September or January instead of June. About a hundred more were junior freshmen who entered Technology in the middle of the year and will have caught up with the regular 1921 class in the fall.

In addition to these two classes there were some 300 from different classes who were taking special summer courses, either intensive for government service, or to make up work, or to take special work and investigation. The courses of the seniors and the freshmen were exactly those which are ordinarily begun in the fall.

THEODORE GROVER

An appreciation by Professor Cross

THEODORE GROVER was born at Revere, June 6, 1861, and married Miss Rose E. Beddall, November 13, 1899. He died August 28, 1918, survived by his wife and a son aged seventeen years, and was buried at the Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett.

The death of "Theodore" as he was habitually called by those of us whose connection with the Institute like his own began very far back, has caused keen regret to a large portion of the Faculty and to many others as well.

He entered the employ of the Institute as assistant janitor in August, 1878, so that his term of service lasted through a period of over forty years, a duration reached by few of the Institute staff. When he came the building to which the name of Rogers was subsequently given was the only one possessed by the Institute except the temporary gymnasium and the "annex" so-called containing the "workshops" (later called the mechanical laboratory) and the Woman's Laboratory. It was the "Annex" to which he was assigned. The janitorial staff was very small, their individual duties very miscellaneous. They were responsible directly to the President, the office of Bursar not having been established until some years later.

I cannot recollect definitely when I first had to do with Theodore as I naturally came into more frequent contact with the head janitor. He was transferred to the Rogers Building in 1880 and from that time he frequently carried apparatus which was too heavy for me to handle from the apparatus cases to the physical lecture room. Soon after the erection of the "New Building," now the Walker Building, in 1883, he became the head janitor in charge of it.

Thereupon a certain portion of his time was allotted to the Rogers Laboratory and all connected with it came to have constant intercourse with him. His duties with us were in part the care of the laboratory rooms, in part to assist in the transport of lecture apparatus. At this time we first came to know his great value which I learned to appreciate more and more highly as the years passed and I leaned heavily upon him in the preparation of the many lectures in Physics and Electrical Engineering, since he acquired great skill in manipulating the apparatus used in demonstration. After a number of years of this pleasant relationship his ability and usefulness were recognized by Mr. Rand, then Bursar of the Institute, who put a larger work with greater responsibilities into his hands, making him Superintendent of Janitors and Paymaster in 1902, and Superintendent of Buildings in 1903, which position he held for a number of years. In 1913 he was given the office of Bank Messenger.

With his transfer to these larger duties the intimate connection which had existed between us was necessarily lessened, though we very frequently met in a more casual way.

At a still later date he was chosen by Professor Sedgwick, the Curator of the Lowell Institute, to become his Chief Assistant and a short time since on the occupation by the Institute of the Cambridge Buildings he was made Custodian of the Museum newly established in the Rogers Building for the preservation of material of historical value in relation to "Technology."

In connection with his services to the Lowell Institute and also occasionally to the Society of Arts he was invaluable because of his rare ability in plain and ornamental lettering and in map making. The notices of lectures which he put on the

blackboard and at times illustrative maps were models of their kind, drawn in beautiful clear letters, and laid out so as immediately to catch the eye. Had he been led when younger to take up the profession of draftsman, he would have attained a high rank in it.

Theodore Grover was for many years a Trustee of the Revere Public Library, where his good taste and wise judgment were recognized as of great value in guiding the affairs of that institution. He was much interested in archaeological matters and was a valued member of the Revere Historical Society. For it he collected a set of photographs, almost complete, of the men from North Chelsea who served in the Civil War. He also made a remarkable collection of nearly two thousand autographs which includes among others of interest that of every President of the United States with but two exceptions.

He was a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church.

It is his personal characteristics, however, which the many who have known Theodore will particularly remember. He was always quiet and sedate in his demeanor and somewhat reserved, never trivial or presuming. He had very quick feelings and tender sensibilities, was easily wounded if inconsiderately treated, but never under any circumstances showed a trace of resentment.

He had a keen appreciation of beauty of every kind. This was shown especially in his fondness for the flowers of his garden to which he gave much care. I shall not forget the pleasure which I received regularly as year after year, at the beginning of the fall term and again on graduation day, I found on my desk a bouquet of the old-fashioned flowers which I had known and cared for most from my childhood. And when I thanked him for them he always seemed to feel that it was far more a pleasure to him to give than for me to receive.

What he did he did with all his might. He was dependable and faithful in the extreme. In all that I had to do with him intimately and through many years I never once knew him to fail me in any way whatever, either from neglect or forgetfulness. No one in the service of the Institute, professor or other member of its staff, lived a life more devoted to its interests so far as they were placed in his care than did Theodore Grover. Fortunate indeed is the college that can number such men among its helpers.

CHARLES R. CROSS.

AN APPRECIATION FROM OVERSEAS

THE following resolution comes to us from the Technology Bureau in Paris. It shows how close Technology men abroad are to us at home and their interests and emotions over home news.

"All news travels fast and a feeling of profound regret and sadness came to thousands of Tech men scattered over the world when they learned of the death of Howard L. Coburn. They felt a personal loss in the premature disappearance of their friend, a friend in the largest and deepest sense of the word.

"Ever ready to aid and help, alert to discover means to increase the opportunity for good fellowship of both undergraduates and graduates alike, prepared always to assist those in trouble or perplexity, Coburn filled an unique position in the army of Technology men.

"At a meeting of Technology men held in Paris on July 13, 1918, many reminiscences of 'Pa' Coburn were exchanged and the meeting voted to transmit to the relatives of their dear friend, an expression of their most profound sympathy and sorrow.

"Here, indeed, was a man who made the world better from his passage through it."

Signed: F. Nelson Breed, '12; C. A. Coleman, '16; Henry A. Babcock, '12; James P. Ferrall, Jr., '17; Edwin M. Woodward, '17; Gordon W. White, '14; Donald des Granges, '14; Hoffman Kennedy, '05; Edward H. Sargent, '07; Joseph N. Paul, '13; W. P. Watson, W. C. Short, '14; 2d Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, '90, A. S. Sig. R. C.; Capt. Charles E. Fox, '14, S. C., U. S. A.; David Carb (adopted), O. G. Norton, '15; Harold P. Gray, '16; Harold B. Davis, '12; Lawrence L. Clayton, '17; Harold C. Mabbott, '12; E. C. Lowe, '05; R. H. Lord, '11; Percy Rideout, '11; C. H. Carpenter, '12; William A. Hall, '88; Forrest E. Williford, '17; Dugald C. Jackson, George C. Gibbs, '00; John Price Jackson, Penn. State, '89; Paul H. Duff, James G. McDougall, Charles W. Loomis, '16; William E. Lucas, Jr., '14; Neal E. Tourtellotte, '17; John M. DeBell, '17; Osmond S. True, '20; William B. Hunter, '17; Hamilton L. Wood, '17.

TECHNOLOGY IS GIVEN $50,000

AMONG several public bequests in the will of Frank E. Peabody, late of the firm of Kidder Peabody & Co., Boston bankers, was a gift of $50,000 for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Professor Currier retires — promotions and appointments

THE Corporation has approved a number of faculty promotions and retirements. R. S. Williams and W. T. Hall are promoted from assistant professors of analytical chemistry to associate professors, and G. B. Wilkes from instructor in industrial physics to assistant professor. The following four assistants in various departments are given the rank of instructor: Chester A. Rogers in mechanical engineering, E. P. Warner in aeronautical engineering, W. G. Whitman in industrial chemistry and C. H. R. Mabie in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry.

New appointments include: Fred Parker Emery, professor of English; M. R. Copithorne, instructor in English; R. M. Baker and L. J. Cook, instructors in modern languages; Herbert H. Palmer, instructor and Joseph E. Feinsilver, Arthur L. Hamilton '18, Israel Maizlish '19, G. B. Randall, Max Knobel '19 and Lester Walfe, assistants in physics, with Carl Selig curator of apparatus; George O. Ekwall '18 and Bernard O. Daly '18, assistants in analytical chemistry; Walter T. Hall '19, assistant in theoretical chemistry; Clarence L. Nutting '19, and John L. Parsons '18, assistant in organic chemistry, and Arthur L. Davis, research assistant in physical chemistry; C. C. Stockman, 2d, '18, assistant in biology.

Prof. C. F. A. Currier of the department of history has retired, severe illness putting an end to his long service in the Institute. The title of Prof. William S. Franklin has been changed from lecturer to professor of physics, and Elof Benson has been made assistant in physics in addition to his post as curator.

In the administrative portion of the Institute staff, F. G. Hartwell has been made acting superintendent of buildings during the leave of A. S. Smith, now a major in the United States service, while Frank L. Clapp is assistant registrar in place of O. F. Wells, retired.

TECHNOLOGY TRAINS WOMEN FOR WAR WORK

Professor Sedgwick's courses in bacteriology large and important

An important step towards utilizing women in army work has been taken by the establishment by the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health of its intensive courses in bacteriology, chemistry and the various divisions of health work and administration. This school is the direct outcome of a missionary effort on the part of Dr. W. T. Sedgwick. Realizing a year ago that women would be called upon to take the places of men in laboratories whose regular workers would be detailed to duties elsewhere, Professor Sedgwick made the tour of New England colleges and explained to women students his plans for a course at Technology in bacteriology.

Meanwhile, the War Department, aware of the plans of Dr. Sedgwick, made inquiries of him concerning the possibilities of special courses for laboratory technicians, and later issued a call for one hundred women to take the place of men in the laboratories of the U. S. A. base hospitals in this country. Under these circumstances and with a somewhat different layout for the courses, it seemed a proper matter for the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health to undertake.

The first school, which completed its courses in September, furnished a reasonable share of the specialists called for by the War Department.

The work is pointed directly toward the training of laboratory technicians, and the courses include bacteriology, chemistry, industrial hygiene, vital statistics, sanitary science and public health, laboratory methods, and the various laboratory tests for infectious diseases, together with military hygiene and preventative medicine. Most of the work is done in the laboratories at Technology, the purely medical items being taken care of at the Harvard Medical School. Bacteriology is taught by C. C. Stockman, 2d, a graduate of the Institute and an instructor in the regular courses; chemistry is in charge of Prof. Edward Mueller, whose specialty at the Institute is bio-chemistry; Dr. Slack, long with the Boston Board of Health, teaches the laboratory methods, while the infectious disease tests are under the care of Dr. William A. Hinton of Harvard. The registrar and general manager of the work is W. E. Brown, instructor in the Harvard-Technology School under the general supervision of Dr. Sedgwick. Dr. M. J. Rosenau, who is director of the school, and Prof. George C. Whipple will aid if occasion needs.

This intensive school has called for students of the highest class and a majority of those registered bear college degrees. Radcliffe is represented by five of the women, Wellesley by four, and Simmons, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and Oregon Aggie by one each, while the men come from Harvard, Bates, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity and Johns Hopkins.

In his opening remarks at the first session of this school, Dr. Sedgwick outlined some of the movements for war work for women. He had just returned from Vassar where there are something like five hundred women enrolled in the school for war service suggested by Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, one of the distinguished alumni of the Institute. He has himself been very active, for in addition to his teaching at Yale, where he is professor of Public Health and his services on the Connecticut Health Council, of which he is a member, he has been on a mission to Russia, and now on his return has started this great summer school for women. The young women are under instruction in nursing and other vocations of mercy and in splendid numbers.

Dr. Sedgwick was a speaker before this school and later in the season Professor Winslow will be a lecturer in the Harvard-Technology school here.

Among the other colleges for women which have started to do war work is Mount Holyoke, while various of the co-educational institutions have taken up one kind of work or another, and still other schools like the Lowthorp School of Landscape Architecture at Groton, which is instructing women along gardening and farming lines, are pursuing courses closely in touch with war needs.

Technology finds itself conducting a school composed largely of women with the ease that has characterized its other educational work since the war began. The courses in which the Institute has been interested have from the beginning been open to women as well as men and it has expected of them the same work that it has demanded of the men. Ellen H. Richards, in her quiet country home, learned of the Institute, and coming to Boston, entered its halls in the Rogers Building and opened the way for women. She made the path easier for the women who came after her. She and her successors in the student ranks have made the presence of women no novelty, and the coming of so large a group at one time demands no changes at Technology.

But although the event is a matter of course at the Institute, its meaning to the outer world is of great importance. Under stress of war conditions, especially in the allied countries of Europe, women have taken up work normally unsuited to their strength, or their natural inclinations. In foundries, amid the whirring machine tools of the munition factories and in heavy labor they are to be found in thousands. At the close of the war they will return to their former stations in large degree, for manual labor of the kind is unsuited to the " gentler sex." But the work undertaken by the school of Harvard and Technology is very different in its character. Chemistry has been appealing more and more to women and laboratory assistants have been making good the world over. In public health work there is a field equally suitable and even more promising. This is due to an extent to the changing position of the public health worker. More and more the sanitary engineer has divided with the physician the duty of caring for the health of the people and in the analysis of modern health administration, quite as much appeals to the engineer as to the medically trained man. But both of them must depend upon the bacteriological laboratory for their diagnostic work and every year there is more and more demand for intelligent and practiced bacteriologists. The work is light, much of it delicate and refined, and it is eminently suited to women. The young people just enrolled have for their present goal at the end of a season with the co-operative school, an experience in the base hospitals of the army in this country, and without doubt, although no word of it has yet been whispered, in the hospitals abroad. But this is by no means the finality of the movement, for the needs of the war health offices are being drained of their assistants and through the war attention is being focussed enormously on health needs. The war is itself an efficient, though unfortunate means, of educating the people in this essential.

When the war is over there will be two new conditions: there will be a demand by the people for health administration on a scale never before dreamed of on the one hand, and on the other, comparative scarcity of health officers, for many of those surviving will drift into other branches of service or other employment. To fill partially the demand such men and women, and particularly the women, since they are a new source of supply, will be demanded for health officers and for laboratory work.

The Harvard-Technology School of Public Health is one of half a dozen colleges in the country carrying forward parallel courses in bacteriology and public health

at the instance of the War Department acting on the initiative of Professor Sedgwick, and the work is big with results favorable to the future of intelligent public health administration.

On October 5 Professor Sedgwick opened the second of the special courses in war bacteria of the Harvard-Technology School for Public Health. The course is pointed directly at the requirements of the laboratory of the United States Army base hospital; is adapted especially for women and leads to placements the moment the work is finished, which will be about January 1. This is the third group of students in these laboratories within a month, for the first school just graduated in September, and also the class of 1919 in the public health courses of the Institute.

Twenty women and two or three men gathered for the studies, the women representing eight colleges, M. I. T., Boston University, Radcliffe, Simmons, Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke and Goucher, nine of them with the degree, B.A. and three B.S., while the men have likewise college degrees B.A. and M.D., and are here for special " brushing up " of old work for new war uses. Two of the women are school teachers seeking to extend their usefulness.

Of the special school which closed its sessions in September, two of the women are already at their stations or on the way, Miss Grace C. Montrose of Brockton and Miss Catharine Atwood of Lowell. Miss Montrose is an Ohio girl, who graduated from the public schools in Denver and was a teacher in that city. She entered Technology in February last as a special student in Biology and Public Health and Chemistry and took in addition the summer work of the Harvard-Technology School. She proved to be a highly capable woman and has gone to the United States Military Camps at Waco, Tex. Miss Atwood is the daughter of William P. Atwood, '76, chemist of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills. She is a graduate of Wellesley and continued her work in the special school of war bacteriology under Dr. Sedgwick. Her station is in the base hospital at Camp Devens. Others of the school have undoubtedly gone to places, but have not as yet informed the department of their acceptance of the places offered. Dr. Sedgwick has insistent calls in almost every mail for assistants with a knowledge of bacteriology, not only from the War Department for its hospitals, but from the United States Public Health Service and private corporations engaged in war industries.

Early in October Professor Sedgwick opened in the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health its regular course of lectures. The subject of his Baltimore lecture was " The Rise and Progress of Health and Sanitation."

DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

The Transcript sees us stripped for action

" In the tabular views which have just been issued for the use of the students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there is set forth definitely for the first time the effect which the new government plan is to have on the curriculum. It is really not so great as might have been expected and the students at Technology will pursue practically the same studies as heretofore.

" What the War Department has demanded has been the speeding up of the courses, and the heads of the departments have not approached this problem without some experience born of the needs of the many government schools that Technology has been conducting. In a sense the Institute has always been a war college, and save military drill and science for its three upper classes, there will be few new things this year.

" Most of the regular courses find place in the new curriculum and these may be thus listed: Civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, architectural engineering, chemistry, electrical engineering, biology and public health, industrial physics, sanitary engineering, chemical engineering, electro-chemistry, and engineering administration. The ones that are missing from the group of the past ten years are geology and naval architecture. The first-named finds reduced time under mining engineering, while naval architecture, focussed directly on the existing needs, is conducted as special schools that study intensively some one of the specialties. The existing schools are concerned with drafting work and aeronautical engineering. They are established from time to time and send out their product the moment it is ready. This work occupies the entire time of the faculty of this department.

" It seems like a radical movement to compress the instruction of four years into two, for this is what has been done at the Institute, but these are two years of constant study against the four with recesses and vacations. The instruction is to be given in eight terms of twelve weeks each in two years, against the former eight terms of fifteen weeks each in four years.

" In the first place the speeding-up of the past two years has resulted in one curious disarrangement, namely, that at this moment there is no senior class at the Institute. The class of 1918 was graduated in January and the men who constitute the class of 1919 have just been given degrees. This advance of eight months over the regular time has been due to work the past two summers.

" Just what has now been done has been expressed by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick in outlining the changes in the studies of biology and public health. ' We have cut out luxuries,' said Dr. Sedgwick, ' and are down to brass tacks. Formerly these courses had consideration for the remote future; now we are focussing every effort on preparation that looks forward in the next twelve months to the fitting of men for war work. The old courses looked forward to a long and progressive career and the student was given studies that would be of benefit to him throughout his professional work; the ones just arranged will fit him for his country's immediate needs.' "

CAPTAIN ROQUEFEUILLE VISITS US

Inspects Technology's war education work

It was a dignified presentation of the Institute that was given to Captain Roquefeuille of the French warship "Montcalm," who came with the resident French consul, M. Flammand, to see for himself what Technology is doing in war education work. Dr. Sedgwick arranged the little occasion, calling on the Institute reserves in French-speaking individuals to help explain more accurately the special features of construction and laboratories. For this service Professor Langley and Mr. Ritchie were requisitioned while Professor Kennelly, who, by the way, on his ocean voyage across, formed a school in French of the army officers headed for the front, escaped the draft by absence from town. The Institute was represented officially by Messrs. Humphreys and Burton, Dr. Sedgwick was host, while the naval officers were Lieutenant Little, commanding officer of the navy section of the S. A. T. C. and Lieutenant O'Neil in charge of naval enrollment at Tech. At the entrance to the department of Naval Architecture Professor Hovgaard met the company, while Professor Owen replaced him for the general inspection of the department. For the inspection of the special work of the Naval Constructors Lieutenant Tower was the added special guide, while Lieutenant Humphreys conducted the party through the rooms devoted to the Aeronautical Engineers.

Returning to the Administration Building the party visited the library, paid a formal visit to Major Cole and returning to the president's room was joined by Professor Peabody, who till then had been in the lecture room of his department. In the late afternoon Captain Roquefeuille, together with Admiral Wood, reviewed the Naval Aviation Detachment.

The captain, who speaks English with facility, and who understands it admirably, expressed himself as much surprised at the high quality of the training at the Institute, although the fame of the school is indeed very great in his home country.

A NOTABLE APPRECIATION

The Boston Herald reviews Technology's war work

ANOTHER contribution to the country's war and after-war needs is made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the widening of the conditions of admittance to the courses provided for its Student Army Training Corps. The action thus taken was suggested from Washington, but it is characteristically in line with the Institute's policies and a natural continuation of the splendid work already done by it towards the winning of the war. How many of us realize that for forty years and more Tech has had a military department in operation, and for a good part of that time has been training men both for the army and the navy? In 1910 it took up aeronautic engineering and under the auspices of its Aero Club gave biplane and glider exhibitions at Tyngsboro. Several months before the outbreak of the war, four hundred of its students were drilling week after week in the South armory; at least as early as that the members of its rifle club were taking target practice in the Cadet armory and at Wakefield. June last year saw the opening of its summer military camp at East Machias, Me., and the beginning of a military school for members of the junior class. Since our own entrance into the war the Institute has devoted the whole of its resources, including plant and equipment, to the service of the government. Tech is now giving military instruction to 1600 students and has 1000 naval aviators in training. At the present time 2545 former students of the Institute are in government service, 1635 of them as officers; 2000 former students are also at work in industries allied to the war, making a total contribution from this single source of 4545 men out of a possible 6000.

The new step taken by the Institute furnishes an opportunity for technical training to men who, although otherwise competent, are unable to meet the regular entrance requirements at Tech. A limited number of them are to be admitted to the courses of the Student Army Training Corps, which prepare for the officers' training camps and are designed to meet the needs, not only of the Engineer Corps, the Signal Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service and the Navy, but also of the Infantry, Artillery, Air Service, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Motor Transport and Truck Service. All who join the corps, as well as those who choose the navy unit, are to receive the ordinary pay of the army private, with the cost of subsistence, quarters and tuition provided by the government. A more liberal offer could not well be made, and the patriotic urge behind the plan makes it all the more attractive. "War conditions," said President Maclaurin in a recent utterance, "have brought about an extraordinary shortage of technically trained men, and it is clear that unless special precautions be taken, this shortage will continue after the cessation of hostilities. Our national prosperity after the war, as well as the safety of democracy during the ordeal through which it is now passing, will depend in large measure on the quality and quantity of technical experts. They cannot be trained overnight." Here is the meaning of the call of Tech, re-enforced by the call of the War Department. Working in that spirit, the Institute may be depended upon to make the new courses a substantial contribution to the nation's efficiency in both war and peace.

TECHNOLOGY MEN AID STRICKEN GUATEMALA

ONE of the most interesting of American achievements, and one whose details remain hidden in official records, is the rescue of the earthquake-levelled city of Guatemala from the famine and pestilence which would a short half-century ago have followed infallibly in the wake of the disaster. The splendid results redound to the credit of the Red Cross, which was instantly active, but four Americans in its service, gathered at the spot as soon as it was humanly possible, were the mainspring that set in motion the local forces that have saved the stricken city from impending doom. STUART OF BOSTON, O'Connor of Chicago, Struse of New York and TOLMAN OF WEST VIRGINIA, are names that Guatemala has inscribed on its roll of highest honor, the first-named and the last known in Boston, where at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology they received the engineering instruction that made their work of salvation possible.

EDWARD STUART, '10, XI, Boston born and educated, has been telling to his friends and to the students of the Institute whose degree he holds the story of the relief work. He has had a remarkable training in sanitation leading up to just such demands as those at Guatemala. A graduate of Tech in 1910 in sanitary courses, he undertook work of the kind in Brazil and a couple of years later became a member of the staff of the health department of Pennsylvania. He then returned to Boston to enter the newly established Harvard-Technology School of Public Health. At the end of his studies there came the call from Serbia for volunteers to fight the typhus fever plague in that country, and to this extraordinary work he went in the company taken by Dr. R. P. Strong. It was a Red Cross expedition of mercy in which there were joined the representatives of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and the United States. The story of the enormous success of the mission is already well known in Boston; a unique example of combating a pandemic plague of enormous proportions. After the return of Dr. Strong the direction of the combined work fell upon Mr. Stuart. Under the guns of the Austrian army the Serbians were forced to retreat into Albania, and Stuart went with them, and thence into Greece to Salonica. He then returned to his duties again with the Pennsylvania State Board.

MAYO TOLMAN, '13, the other sanitary engineer at Guatemala, was connected first with the Maryland health department and went later to that of West Virginia. Here in the Cabin Creek flood of a couple of years ago he proved his resources in an emergency. The rush of waters had been enormous and the valley needing relief was piled high with debris. It was so difficult of passage that beasts of burden could not be used. Vaccines, supplies and camping outfits were " toted " by the devoted rescuers, who were successful in preventing typhoid and those other maladies that follow in the wake of such disasters. Both the American engineers at Guatemala, therefore, were graduates from the school of experience.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND THE SHIPPING BOARD

Professor Miller's school also flourishes

To meet the need for naval architects, Prof. Frank P. McKibben, supervisor of technical training of the Educational and Training Section, has organized at the Institute a ten weeks' course in naval architecture which opened September 30. E. F. Hurd, assistant to the president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, recently said that his company needed at least fifteen naval architects. Mr. Hurd said that his yard employs 11,000 men, and is now preparing to expand so as to employ a total of 20,000. He offers to provide special housing facilities for students who come to his yard.

Registration for the intensive training course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology had to be made with Louis E. Reber, Director Educational and Training Section, Industrial Relations Group, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, 253 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, before September 25. Applicants were graduates of civil, mechanical or architectural engineering courses or should have the equal of such training.

In discussing the scarcity of naval architects, Professor McKibben said:

"During the past year less than a dozen naval architects were graduated in this country. Only three schools carried permanent courses—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan and the Webb Shipbuilding Academy of New York. The scarcity is real and must be met at the earliest possible moment. I know of no field that offers greater opportunities for the technically trained young man."

Prof. E. F. Miller registered in the summer fifty-two men in the thirteenth school of marine engine-room officers conducted by the Institute for the United States Shipping Board. These are the men possessing already licenses for locomotive or stationary engines, who by a few weeks' special training will be ready for the engine rooms of the transatlantic steamers which are now being rapidly turned out. There has been one such school a month at the Institute since July of last year, so that the present one is the thirteenth and the total output has been in the neighborhood of four hundred graduates.

There are continually changes in the instructing staff of the school, according to the needs of the regular M. I. T. courses or the loss of men who go into the service. Two men have gone from the department recently, R. J. Crosby and S. B. Blaisdell, both of whom were seniors in the class of 1918, who were impressed into the work of instruction for part of the time during the past year. They are now ensigns in the navy.

The instructing staff, as it is constituted at present, includes Prof. E. F. Miller, who is also director of all the nine schools of the kind; Asst. Prof. Theodore H. Taft, and Instructors William H. Jones, Kenneth C. Robinson, De Witt M. Taylor and Alfred J. Ferretti, all of them, by the way, M. I. T. graduates.

The United States aeronautical engineering class, cared for by Prof. C. H. Peabody and comprising a group of officers of whom twenty-four are from the army and six from the navy, took a two weeks' experience trip in the midst of the term which altogether covered seventeen weeks. This special school visited Buffalo, Detroit, Dayton, Philadelphia, New York and Mineola, each place having great interest for students of aeronautical engineering.

NEWS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

ALBANY—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF EASTERN NEW YORK.—The following is a revised list of officers of the Technology Club of Eastern New York: President, Clifton N. Draper; first vice-president, Edward S. Chase; second vice-president, William C. Arsem; secretary-treasurer, Norman A. Lougee, '11, General Electric Company, Consulting Engineers, Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

CHARLESTON—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF WEST VIRGINIA.—On Saturday, July 6, at a gathering of fifteen Technology men held at Hotel Kanawha, Charleston, W. Va., the Technology Club of West Virginia was organized.

Following are the usual memoranda regarding organization for insertion in the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW: Mayo Tolman, '13, president; Arthur E. Fowle, '95, vice-president; James B. Pierce, Jr., '11, secretary and treasurer, P. O. Box 932, Charleston, W. Va., telephone number, 2032 or 915; Andrew Wadale, '15, member of executive committee; Arthur E. Fowle, '93, alumni representative.

Monthly dinner the third Saturday in each month at Hotel Kanawha, Charleston, W. Va.

Owing to the rapid growth of this territory and the way Government activities are being carried on, we anticipate a rapid increase in Institute Alumni hereabouts, also we are quite certain there are many Alumni constantly passing through here on business and we desire to extend a most cordial welcome to them to attend our dinners or get in touch with us if we are not here at that time.

The following is a list of the members: J. W. Herrick, '86; R. F. Tucker, '92; S. D. Dodge, '93; G. E. Meriel, '93; Arthur E. Fowle, '93; R. F. Bates, '94; Wm. E. Swift, '95; Jas. W. Cushing, '95; T. T. Lange, '01; A. L. Coup, '04; A. W. Bee, Jr., '04; H. L. Parsons, '10; R. L. Wing, '10; James B. Pierce, Jr., '11; Mayo Tolman, '13; R. W. E. Coles, '15; S. S. Tisdale, '15; Henry R. Couch, '20; O. E. Cooper, '20.—JAMES B. PIERCE, JR., '11, Secretary, Box 932, Charleston, W. Va.

CHILE—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF CHILE.—The Club had a meeting in Bill Conner's room at the Mine Staff House one evening last April, after having a good dinner downstairs, and decided that the time had come to start something.

So they elected new members—one W. W. Stevens, '98, recently arrived from New York, Shanghai and ports east, and the writer of this screed.

Then they found that some of the fellows were going home and decided that this was a good occasion to arrange a farewell dinner for them. A committee on arrangements was appointed and the date set for June 27—the place, the Santiago Club.

They also decided it was time to let the REVIEW know "who's who and why" in Chile, and yours truly was elected to make up the dope.

I waited until after the dinner so I could give you the whole story at one time. Of course the Guggenheims don't like to shut down the works, even for a Tech dinner, so we couldn't all get off at once, but those at the dinner, which was "pulled off" according to program, were: S. M. Baxter, '15, I; A. R. Hammond, '12, III; J. M. Livermore, '15, I; D. Dunning, '15, I; U. S. Hammond, '08, III; J. H. White, '09, XI; Chinchilla, '11, I; L. Crocker, '97, W. W. Stevens, '98, IV.

We had an evening that will long be remembered with pleasure by those who were there and regretted by those who couldn't come. We sent a telegram of greeting to the Technology Club of Northern Chile, at Chuquicamata, and every men present put down his subscription of ten dollars monthly for the Tech Club of Paris.

I've attended bigger Tech dinners, and I've gathered with the Tech men in Shanghai and Peking, Washington, D. C., and other places, but never had a better time or saw more good fellowship than here. More than a few Chilean gentlemen stopped at the door of our dining room to see what those Tech songs and other noises meant, and a slow smile spread over their features as they wended their way.

You always want to know where the fellows are and what they are doing, so I've gathered what I could and here it is.

Chinchilla, 1911, is managing a hacienda of about fifteen thousand acres near Melapilla; Lincoln Crocker, '97, is manager of the Santiago Branch of the International Machinery Co. He has been in Chile about ten years with the same company in various capacities, and has a fund of anecdotes and a wide acquaintance both with us "gringoes" and the Chileans. J. M. Livermore (Joe) has been with the Braden Copper Co., as engineer at the Mine above Sewell, for a year and a half, just now he is completing the construction of the new Underground Air Compressor Plant, the largest artificial cavity for machinery ever attempted. Just to fill in his spare time he is also shift boss of the main tramming level development works.

William S. Conner (Bill) is General Mine Foreman of the Fortuna Mines. Bill is returning to the States now, left July 6, after being with the Braden Copper Company five years. He is going back to take five months' leave, and come back we hope. This is an outline of what he has done in the five years at the mills: Sampler, metallurgical clerk, flotation operator, floor boss, shift boss, in the Engineering Department, assistant to Chief Engineer, in charge of all estimate work, and getting out all unit costs. In general worked with the Assistant General Manager on camp layout, and getting out special data for General Manager. At the Mine: underground engineer's helper, chief sampler and geologist, assistant mine foreman, mine foreman of Upper Fortuna mines. I have been unable to learn what he did with his spare time.

Stanley M. Baxter came to Braden two years ago and is doing experimental work in the mills. Angus Hammond (Jock) came here in 1915, as assistant shift boss in the mill. Later he became shift boss in the smelter, and now he is foreman at the mine. E. G. Brown (Fats) furnishes the following, with the understanding that it may be "used against him":

I arrived here in June, 1915, and started work as assistant shift boss in the Concentrator, where I stayed till August, 1916. Then I was put in charge of the Hardinge Mill, testing, until March, 1917, when I was appointed acting mill metallurgist until August, 1917, when I was put in charge of the Auga Dulce Retreatment Plant. This lasted until July, 1918, when I was appointed mill metallurgist, and came back to the Concentrator. At present I am engaged in tracting down and capturing all the "fine free mineral" in the tailings that I can put my lens on. Incidentally I am recapturing a little of the weight I lost when doing "graveyards" a couple of years ago, and I expect to be back in the good old "heavyweight" class before long.

Dean Dunning (Sliver) came here a year and a half ago, and is laying out construction work and doing surveying for the construction department around Sewell. R. A. Shumacker (Bob) came down here soon after graduating, doing special work in the General Manager's office. Bob's bride came down here in 1917 and they were married in Santiago.

William L. Stevens (Steve) has been down here eight years and seen the plan through the most important stages of its development in various capacities. Just now he is smelter superintendent, and last month he broke all records with over four thousand tons of copper.

William W. Stevens (Bill): "I got here only last March. The occasion for my coming was this. The Guggenheim Company is making big extensions on the capacity of its plants at Braden and Chuquicamata. They wanted some one to relieve the engineer in charge here at Braden, so he could supervise both places; and I'm down here for that purpose."

Gutierrez Ottimio, '13, VI, is teaching in an industrial school at Temuco. John P. Chadwick, '07, III, formerly chief chemist at Sewell's is now agent for the American Smelting and Refining Company at Antofagasta.

Nelson S. Hammond is metallurgical clerk at Sewell. Joseph H. White (Joe) is the assistant superintendent of Welfare for the Braden Company. This is the prize "grief job" of the bunch. Joe has to satisfy and keep contented "everybody and his wife" on the forty odd miles of property, and the twelve thousand more or less of population. I'm glad it's his job.

This Club was founded in June, 1915, and from what I can learn has been active ever since. If any of you fellows wonder what we are doing down here instead of "over there," see what President Wilson says: "To the miner let me say he stands where the farmer does. If he slacks or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army."

But we are ready when wanted for other service, if the call comes.

We got together in Sewell the Sunday after this meeting, and had our pictures taken. We send you a copy herewith.—William W. Stevens, Braden Copper Company, Chile.

Cleveland—The Technology Club of Northern Ohio.—The first meeting of the Club this fall was called for October 12.

We are entertaining at dinner all of the Tech men located in Cleveland, who are actively in the service. Two of the Gas Divisions are located here and a very pleasant evening is anticipated. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Lower, one of Cleveland's best surgeons who has just returned from France, is going to talk to us in detail regarding the work of the Red Cross in the front line trenches.

At the meeting held at the University Club on October 12, we entertained as guests, twelve Tech men in service. Dr. W. E. Lower told of the relationship and study between the Medical Corps and the British Royal Engineer Corps in the development of trench design and dugouts. He further gave us direct information on the work of the Red Cross Unit both at the front line trenches and at base hospitals.

All of the men in the service were given the names and addresses and telephone numbers of the local Alumni here with an earnest appeal to call us any time and come to our homes.

Mrs. H. B. Dates, wife of one of our Alumni, is head of a Women's Committee which is arranging so that any Tech men wounded and stationed in a Cleveland Hospital will receive delicacies and literature at least once a day from Tech people. At the present time this is being carried out at two of the hospitals in Cleveland and working very successfully.

The number of our members has dwindled down so that there are scarcely one hundred men left and as a great number of these are out of the city it is rather questionable if the Technology Club of Northern Ohio will attempt to hold regular meetings this year.

If any Tech men come to Cleveland and care to look up the secretary he will be very glad indeed to introduce to them several of the Alumni residing in the city.—C. B. Rowley, '12, H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Superior Ave., N. W., Cleveland, O.

Connecticut Valley Technology Association.—The Connecticut Valley

Association meets but once a year usually in June or July and has no news to send in except just before the meeting, so that until next May we will have nothing to send.—E. W. Pelton, '03, 77 Forest Street, New Britain, Conn.

Dayton—Technology Club of Dayton.—We thought you would be interested in having a line from us, even though our activities during the summer months have not been great. We are continuing to hold our weekly luncheon on Tuesday at the Engineers' Club at twelve noon. We have been having a fair turnout, considering the fact that during the summer months so many of the fellows are out of town. We now have about forty members, and will say that they are a very enthusiastic bunch.

On Saturday, August 3, we had a great get-together picnic and supper for the men and their families. This was held at Triangle Park, a beautiful spot in the northern part of the city. We had some very interesting stunts, the crowning feature of which was a prize fight between Wuichet, '89, and City Manager Barlow, '05. For the tug of war Kohr, '01, and Wuichet, '89, acted as captains. Wuichet's bunch won out all right by all taking a good spill. Some put up job by Kohr's bunch. We had some very good races on the water, some of the stunts with canoes and others with boats. In all I would say that our meet was very successful in developing a social spirit and in getting the families together.

The following is a clipping taken from the Dayton paper of August 6, announcing the marriage of Marvin Pierce, '18, which will be of interest:

"Marvin (Monk) Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Pierce, Catalpa Drive, will be united in marriage to Miss Pauline Robinson, daughter of Judge Robinson, of Marysville, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed at Marysville.

"The groom is now a member of the Engineers' Corps stationed at Washington barracks. He was graduated from Boston Tech in May and enlisted in the Engineers' Corps almost immediately. Formerly he was a student at Miami University at Oxford, as was also the bride. It was while both were students at Miami their acquaintance was made."—W. H. Kiefaber, Secretary-Treasurer, 601 East Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Fall River—The Technology Club of Fall River—The club has not yet resumed its meetings for the season. I hope soon to be able to report our usual meetings.—A. E. Hirst, '13, Secretary, 55 Madison Street, Fall River, Mass.

Manchester—The Tech Club of New Hampshire.—On Sunday, June 30, 1918, was held the Eighth Annual Summer Outing and Revival of the Tech Club of New Hampshire at Three Rivers Farm, Dover, N. H., where the members were entertained by their president, E. W. Rollins, '71.

Revival, because once a year we New Hampshire men crawl out of our holes away from our business dugouts and act like regular ginks. "Oh! but it's a grand and glorious feeling."

With welcome signs draped all over the scenery, hung in every corner of the house and written all over the face of our host as he greeted us we started what was the biggest event in our young lives. Other outings there may have been, but none where the spirit of good-fellowship was encouraged, aided and abetted as on this day.

"E. W." had organized and incorporated a company for the purpose of spreading cheer, happiness and friendliness, the directors being: Mrs. Sherwood Rollins, the Misses Jessie, Anne, Betty and Sarah Rollins, Mrs. Joel Sheppard, Mrs. Johns, Miss Davidson, Miss Ordway, Miss Meehan, and Miss Sawyer, with our host as chairman of the board.

An extended board meeting was held in the morning which all members attended

and at which a practical demonstration was given of the method of instilling cheer and happiness. The experiment was a success and to "E. W." the originator of the method we owed our lives and happiness. Life was all plush and perfumery from then on.

The pleasure of the day was crowned by having with us the most kindly, the best-loved and greatly respected of our former faculty, "Pa" Richards, uncommonly known as Prof. R. H. Richards, '68. To see him umpire our ball game with the life and vigor of a youngster was sufficient inspiration to revive the spirits of any world-weary cynic.

Perhaps no one stimulated our thought centers as did Henry J. Horne, '88, who because of his familiarity with Russian conditions gained first hand through his experiences as railway expert for the American Red Cross, by his talk on Russia, together with his firm faith in the rejuvenation of that country by its substantial elements, gave us all renewed courage and hope for the speedy ending of the world war.

Hugh K. Moore spoke of the aid given the United States Government by the chemists of the country and we were all pleased to learn from him that New Hampshire had within its borders one of the two plants in the country then making mustard gas for the Allies. Moore is one of the chaps whose success up here in the back woods leaves us with the feeling that perhaps after all it is not necessary to go out of the state to be appreciated or to become great.

Our Club had the unique honor to entertain on his last day with the M. I. T., our beloved, enthusiastic and loyal press agent, John Ritchie, Jr., to whom the "Stute" owes in part its widespread renown. No member of the faculty, no grad or undergrad ever had at heart more love or more desire for the progress and success of Tech than he. Our Club in particular owes a debt of gratitude to him, and his leaving the Institute was of the keenest regret to us all. He has been elected an honorary member of our Club so that we are to be assured of his companionship at future meetings.

Before our dinner the annual meeting and election of officers was held. The election of the former officers was secured without opposition after the president had guaranteed to again hold the next summer outing at Three Rivers.

Resolutions on the death of Montgomery Rollins were read and a silent toast was drunk to his memory and also to the memory of our former hostess, Mrs. Ahston Rollins.

The outing as usual left us with the feeling that to our genial host and president we owe the experience of the happiest day of the year, and it is safe to say that all those present will accept his invitation to come again next year if within their power.

Those present from Maine were as follows: From Gorham, R. H. W. Lord, '05. From Portland, W. H. Drew, '89; E. M. Hunt, '94; A. H. Morrill, '92; Walter H. Norris, '92; E. M. Parker, '04; Edward A. Roaf, '96; K. E. Terry, '06; E. Sutermeister, '99; William N. Todd, '04 and Joseph A. Warren, '94; and from Lewiston, W. E. Ash, '15; Ernest Curley and William F. Smary, '05.

From Dover, Dr. George R. Smith, Judge John Kivel, L. E. Baer, Elbridge A. Shorey, G. F. Sheppard, Jr., W. D. Sawyer, Stacy L. Hanson, N. E. Seavey, '99; E. K. Brown, P. C. Brown, William A. Grover, '97; George J. Foster, Arthur Foster, Fred Foster, F. S. Bradley and Charles H. Fish.

From Concord, Omar S. Swenson, '04; George B. Lauder and C. A. Hall, '08. From Manchester, W. D. Davol, '06; S. L. Flanders, '74; N. S. Bean, '94; H. A. Smith, '11; P. F. Benedict, '14. From Derry, M. C. McKenzie, '14.

From Portsmouth, G. S. Hewins, '96; M. R. Bullard, '08; R. S. Ayres, '09. From Wilton, W. G. Abbott, '06. From Berlin, Hugh K. Moore, '97; W. H. E. Estabrook, '05. From Merrimack, H. S. Clough, '10. From Durham, Prof. F. W. Taylor, Prof. Charles E. Hewitt, B. E. Curry. From Franklin, A. P. Gerry, '05.

From Boston, Prof. R. H. Richards, '68; James W. Rollins, '78; G. W. Treat, '98; Henry J. Horn, '88; Prof. C. E. Locke, '96; Andrew Fisher, Jr., C. H. Johnson, F. W. Goldthwait, '05 and John Ritchie, Jr.—WALTER D. DAVOL, '06, 819 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

MILWAUKEE—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF MILWAUKEE.—So many of our members have taken up war work that we have discontinued our weekly noon-day meetings.

Mitchell Mackie, who was formerly secretary of the Milwaukee M. I. T. Alumni, is now Major of the Motor Transportation Division in France. We are informed that he is doing wonderfully good work in his division. Charles McIntosh is a Captain and is looking after the fabrication of parts for steel ships. Carl F. Johnson is in training quarters. George H. Norris is operating a plant for the manufacture of woven wire for trench work. Edwin L. Smith is situated at Washington.

We are doing a great deal of war work in Milwaukee, making and loading shells, guns, steamers, leather goods and many other things used in the prosecution of the war. We have also been successful in and have more than contributed our quota to Liberty Loans and all other war funds.—J. F. BLACKIE, '04, Secretary, Milwaukee Gas and Coke Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

NIAGARA FALLS TECHNOLOGY CLUB.—On May 2, twenty-five members and friends met and embarked on a cruise to start our first Annual Tech Outing. The crossing of Niagara River and landing on Buckhorn were followed by an exciting ball game which ended in a tie score. Pollard, '02, and Hutchins, '11, were captains and the most noticeable feature was the elasticity of the rules.

A peanut race and swimming preceded the " eats." W. C. Read, '09, tied with E. T. Pollard in the balloon race. During the dancing we all enjoyed the " ice ballet," impersonation by E. T. Pollard.

A moonlight trip up the river brought an end to a perfect day.

We regret to hear of an accident that occurred to W. M. Corse, '99, while on his vacation. His auto overturned, pinning his wife, daughter and himself underneath, causing painful injuries.

We have lost several members through the demands of the Service and would be glad to hear from any new Tech men coming to town.—N. DUFFETT, Secretary, Union Carbide Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

PANAMA—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PANAMA.—This Club has been organized and has had a few very successful meetings; which have generally taken the form of a dinner either at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Canal Zone or at one of the Spanish hotels in Panama, where a very little liquid refreshment may be indulged in. Due to military regulations, members of the army and navy may not enter Panama for any but business purposes, so we have met on Canal Zone ground lately.

At the last meeting, which was held at the Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, there were present Blackwood,'13; Bolton, '16; Brooks, '11; Dean, '03; Green, '16; Grimes, '08; Haugaard, '10 and Nightingale, '14. After the dinner Blackwood gave a talk on Colombia, where he went on business a short time ago, and inpressed every one with the future in Colombia for American capital.

We have many more Tech men here, but several of them never come around, due perhaps to their military duties. At present W. E. Haugaard, '10, is president of the Club and W. F. Grimes, '08, is secretary. Indications are that we will lose the president as well as a few more, by resignation in order to enter military service.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Tech men passing through Panama to call up the secretary at Balboa 209 and meet a few of the Alumni at a dinner, if time permits.—W. F. GRIMES, JR., '08, Secretary, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

PHILADELPHIA—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, November 6, 1918, with informal dinner at 6.30 P.M. and meeting at 8.15. Lieut.-Com. F. G. Coburn, U. S. N., Naval Constructor and Manager of the Naval Aircraft Factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, spoke on "Technology Men in the Naval Aircraft Factory." The development and production of aircraft for the Navy make a wonderful story, and Tech men under the leadership of Lieutenant-Commander Coburn, '07, have had a prominent part.

We made a good start last month at our first meeting—thanks to the boys from the Emergency Fleet and Hog Island—and if the old timers had come out we would have had a record-breaking attendance.

Announcement—December meeting. Speaker will be Prof. F. P. McKibben, '94, Supervisor Technical Training, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.—N. A. WHITE, '06, Secretary, Wenonah, N. J.

PORTLAND, ME.—TECH CLUB OF MAINE.—In response to a call sent to all members in southwestern Maine, twenty-one men assembled at the Gurnet House, Brunswick, on the afternoon of September 14. A good delegation from the shipyards of Bath was present, and another from Portland, with a few men from Lewiston and other towns. At the ball game E. F. Kelley, '81, gave several demonstrations of a famous slide. Following a shore dinner, a short business meeting re-elected R. H. W. Lord, '05, president; F. H. Abbott, '05, vice-president; J. A. Warren, '91, secretary-treasurer. It was decided to hold a meeting during the winter which it is hoped will include men from all over the state.—JAMES A. WARREN, '91, Secretary, Cumberland Mills, Me.

ROCHESTER—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF ROCHESTER.—There were no Club meetings of any kind during the summer and our regular annual meeting, which is usually held in October, has not been called, owing to the present epidemic of influenza. As soon as this epidemic is over and conditions are normal once more, a meeting will be held for the election of officers.—VIRGIL M. PALMER, '03, Secretary-Treasurer, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD.—The Editor is sorry to learn that the secretary, R. C. Albro, is just getting out of the hospital, after a three weeks' illness.

WASHINGTON—WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF M. I. T.—On Saturday afternoon, July 20, the Washington Society of the M. I. T. threw off self-restraint and its members indulged in one of the most successful picnics in some years. The picnic was held in the north end of Rock Creek Park near John Miller Cabin, within moderate walking distance of the 14th Street car line. The trail to the picnic ground was blazed by Tech colors and signs printed in the red and gray. A great many were transported to the place, however, in automobiles, through the courtesy of Messrs. F. W. Swanton, '90; A. R. Shedd, '98; E. B. Phelps, '99; W. H. Keen, '05; V. T. H. Bien, '10 and W. C. Dean, '00.

Earlier attendants appeared about 3.30 P. M. Soon there were enough patriotic Tech men present to show their proficiency in the national game. Conditions were ideal, for the sun was hot and the grass was long. A glove was found for the catcher and some one unearthed a post and part of a tree for use as bats. The opposing teams appeared eager, if nothing more. The team captains, who were also the pitchers, were Prof. Miles S. Sherrill, '99, one time crack shortstop for his class team, and Maj. Sam C. Prescott, Professor of Industrial Microbiology at the 'Stute. A slight

complication arose when Major Prescott chose for his side Prof. Harry Tyler, '84, as official scorekeeper and G. A. Taber, '94, as umpire, but these two gentlemen changed sides later in the game.

The game itself was somewhat of a swatfest, most of the men being able to lift and swing the heavy bats. Maj. A. M. Holcombe, '04, playing first base for Prescott's squad covered ground rapidly, and held the runner if necessary to keep him from stealing second. Roger Freeman, '13, was the star catcher and developed an amazing power for kidding the umpire into changing his mind. In spite of these two stars the writer believes Dr. Sherrill's team won, at least they were at bat when the dinner call sounded. Professor Tyler, the official and mathematical umpire, when seen late in the evening by a reporter said the score was eight to six, but as to which side had the eight and which the six he was unable to say. Most unbiased reports give Professor Sherrill's team the credit of winning.

When dinner was finally proclaimed, not the least among those present were the families of many of the men, including the Techlets. Several single men also created much envy by bringing "Techettes." There was plenty of physical sustenance and of all the standard picnic equipment including ice cream, lemonade, cake, etc. Maj. S. P. Mulliken, professor of organic chemistry, got around in time for this and the following festivities, the same as did two bus loads of Chemical Warfare men from the American University Experiment Station who had to research until five o'clock that day.

After the big feed, potato races, three-legged races and other stunts were held, giving all the various kinds of persons present opportunities to participate. Professor Sherrill was a winner in a potato race. Miss Tyler, daughter of Harry, won in the same event for the ladies. Sam Prescott and Capt. G. T. Palmer, '09, won the three-legged race. Athletic events for the children followed, as well as a relay race for mixed teams of men and women. The day was closed by the spirited singing of Tech songs just about twilight.

The total attendance was about eighty-five. Every one left with a feeling of great enthusiasm over the good times and pleasant crowd.

The second picnic of the summer for the Washington Society of the M. I. T. was held Saturday afternoon, September 7, 1918, and in spite of threatening rain in the morning the weather man favored us with a good afternoon and the affair was most successful. Rock Creek Park was the scene of the festivities.

Baseball seems to be a favorite outlet for Tech men's surplus energy, and it proved so at this picnic. Two teams of at least eleven men each had a furious contest, marked by alternate streaks of brilliant and bonehead plays. The teams were captained by Maj. S. C. Prescott, '94, and Maj. R. E. Wilson, '16. Prescott pitched for his own team and Goldstein, '16, for Wilson's team. The umpire was A. F. Stevenson, '09. All his close decisions were loudly denounced and contested by the losing side, but by his quick wit and frequent offers to change his decisions for cash, several dark situations were lightened. For a time it looked as though the team with the most money would win. A. L. Hamilton, '18, was scorekeeper (as well as general recorder of "deeds") and his records showed that Wilson's team won, after eight innings, by the score of 11 to 6. All efforts by either team to get away with anything crooked were detected by the other team and called in no uncertain terms. The cover was knocked off the first ball used sooner than was anticipated. However, Capt. P. N. Cristal, '17, was speeding to Washington to buy another one. He returned in time to save the first ball from utter destruction.

When the game was called for eats it was found that the ladies had prepared a great feed for the players, which consisted of hot dogs, sandwiches, cakes, ice

cream and soft drinks. The success of this essential part of the picnic was due to the efforts of Mrs. E. B. Phelps, seconded by Professor Phelps, '99, who also did heroic work in transporting most of the crowd in his flivver from the cars to the grounds. Several Chemical Warfare men were brought from the American University by W. H. Keen, '05, in time for the baseball game.

After the feed contests of different kinds were staged, including a competition between the classes as to which could give the loudest class yell. The judge awarded the prize for this to George Taber, '94, who alone represented his class, but deserved the prize because his yell surpassed the others not so much in its loudness as in its uniquity (not iniquity). The class that gave the loudest yell was 1914, since the group representing it was composed of all the members attending from classes '13 to '15 inclusive, who had banded together with malice aforethought to win the prize at the price of personal and class honor. The judge gave this group second prize, only making the mistake of calling it '13 instead of '14.

The combined relay race for men and women was won after one dead heat by a team composed of Miss Culver, Miss Casselman, Capt. A. W. Kenney, '13, and Capt. A. C. Lieber, '16. The three-legged race for men was a very interesting affair, as one team fouled and another team fell down, but came in first anyway. The men who had the distinction of being on this team were G. A. Taber, '94, and W. A. Bryant, '13, who after their downfall overtook and passed L. A. Hoffman, '17 and E. J. Casselman, '15.

The picnic closed with the coming of darkness and was deemed a very successful one. The total attendance was about seventy-five, which included the wives, children, sisters and sweethearts of the men present.

The secretary of the local society is anxious to be notified of the presence of all new Tech men in Washington. He can be reached at the following address:—E. J. Casselman, 3519 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, '85, has recently been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the fall convention of the American Chemical Society, which is to be held soon. The convention will be attended by many prominent chemists of the country and it will bring to light some of the marvelous results of recent research. Many engineers and experts who hold important positions in the advance of the chemical industry will be speakers at the various industrial conferences. The proceedings will develop matters of timely interest to the public as well as to the assembled delegates.

GEORGE BURDETT FORD, '00, IV, one of the special commissioners of the War Council of the Red Cross, sent to Europe to report on conditions and arrange for the work of reconstruction which the organization plans to do in France and Belgium, was born thirty-nine years ago today, at Clinton, Mass. Mr. Ford is one of the leading city planners of the United States. With the very best of training, received at Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the School des Beaux Arts, Paris, he began a professional career as architect in Boston in 1901. Five years later he removed to New York City. His specialty being those phases of construction of edifices which relate to environment and setting, he naturally came to be a consultant on questions of urban improvement, and the planning of civic centers, and in this capacity he has served many of the towns and cities of the country and shaped some of the largest reconstructions of community life yet undertaken in the United States. Professional honors and duties have come to him as a matter of course, and in the city planning organizations of the country he has held important positions.

The newest honor to be conferred upon DR. CHARLES-E. A. WINSLOW, '98, is the honorary degree, doctor of public health, by the University of New York. It is the first of such degrees that has ever been conferred. Dr. Winslow served as a professor at Technology and later at the College of the City of New York. He was also with the New York State Department of Health and Curator of Public Health in the American Museum of National History.

DR. A. E. KENNELLY of Cambridge, Mass., acting head of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been commandeered by the authorities in Washington for special work during the summer months. His position is that of civilian liaison officer to the Signal Corps, and his duties will be in line with his special attainments. He will be away from the Institute during the summer months, but expects to report back in the fall. In his absence Dr. F. A. Laws will care for the direction of the special school for radio engineers.

DR. HARRY W. TYLER, head of the Mathematics Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, volunteered his services to the Government for the summer and was appointed a special agent in the Federal Employment Service.

MISS CELESTA JOHNSON BRENNAN, '18, has assumed the duties of sanitary inspector at the Penniman, Va., plant of the du Ponts. She is said to be

the first woman to be employed in such a capacity. Miss Brennan, who is 21, was graduated from Technology this year with an S.B., she having received her degree in biology and public health.

Miss Brennan was first graduated from Sacred Heart Convent, Elmhurst, Providence, R. I. She entered Tech as a regular student in 1915. She completed her four-year course in three and one-half years. She was the only girl in attendance in her classes.

While at the institute she was class secretary in her freshman year and was a member of Technique Electoral Committee the next year. She was on the staff of Technology Monthly as associate editor. She was a member of Chauncy Hall clubs and was president and secretary of Cleofan Women's clubs at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

WINTHROP C. SWAIN, '17, of Brookline, has been promoted to the rank of major in the coast artillery branch of the army. He was born in Roxbury, of a family long identified with the activities of that section, and was graduated from Roxbury Latin school in 1909 and Harvard with the class of '13. He later attended Technology, from which institution he was graduated in 1916. In a competitive examination held at Tech in April, 1917, for provisional second lieutenant in the coast artillery, he ranked number one, and after three months' training at Fortress Monroe attended a heavy artillery school in France. Later he served as battery commander at the front, until ordered back to this country as instructor.

Major Swain has assumed his duties with the battery and will sail overseas shortly, where his three brothers, Lieut. C. D. Swain, U.S.N., Lieut. D. N. Swain, 30th infantry, and Lieut. F. W. Swain, C.A.C., aerial observer, are also in service.

DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE, '10, director of the Red Cross Institute for Disabled and Crippled Men, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is in charge of the department of printing at Columbia University, has made a study of the social and economic reconstruction of cripples for more than eight years.

Mr. McMurtrie says that while the Institute has no official arrangement with the Government authorities relative to the utilization of its facilities in the rehabilitation of war cripples, that department being in charge of Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, when soldiers and sailors are discharged from army and navy hospitals the Institute will offer them every chance to "come back." Positions will be found for the men and, where they are unable to pay expenses while learning their new trade, funds will be advanced to them as a loan to enable them to continue their training until competent to take a job.

"Already the national authorities have gone on record," said Mr. McMurtrie, "as accepting without reservation responsibility for the after care of men injured in the service. The Surgeon-General's office of the War Department is now preparing to provide for wounded men, not only medical and surgical care, but also the curative advantages afforded by the simpler forms of occupation. The Government is further inaugurating vocational training, having as its object rehabilitation for self-support. The Government, however, is disposed to make use of such private assistance as may be offered and found of value."

DR. HAROLD PENDER returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the summer sessions. Dr. Pender was a professor at Tech from 1909 until 1915, when he became head of the department of electrical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

He returned to take the place of Prof. Comfort A. Adams, with the men in the electro-chemical work. Professor Adams is now chairman of the Shipping Board's Committee on Electric Welding.

HARRISON NESBIT, '98, is president of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Nesbit was born in Osceola, Mo., September 15, 1875. He was educated in the Episcopal High School of Virginia, Berkley School, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He graduated from the National University Law School at Washington, D. C., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. This led to his being appointed law officer of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nesbit served as special attorney of the Bureau of Corporations in 1903 and 1904, and in the latter year he was appointed bank examiner, being made chairman of the Fourth District, which included Ohio, West Virginia and all of Pennsylvania, with the exception of Philadelphia. In 1909 he was made president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association.

Mr. Nesbit has served as trustee of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of Pittsburgh and as chairman of the directors of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Glass Company. He is also a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and Four States Coal Company.

ERNEST ALTON GRUNSFELD, JR., '18, has been awarded the first prize of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francais for the best architectural plan for a prospective victory monument to be erected in Belgium after the war.

This Citadel of Peace is designed to be the depository of the peace treaty to come from Allied victory. The dimensions of the proposed monument will be six hundred by five hundred feet at its base, to cover a hilltop almost as large as Manhattan Square Park, at the Natural History Museum, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first Streets and Central Park West, New York City.

Mr. Grunsfeld, who is only twenty-one years old, and a graduate student in the architectural course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, submitted a design for the proposed monument, which earned such high praise from the college professors that on their recommendation three honors have been given him. In addition to the first prize from the Societe des Architectes Diplomes, he received the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, and the Rotch prize of $200, which is awarded to the student of the graduating class with the best general record. Mr. Grunsfeld is now attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard at Boston.

DR. DONALD B. ARMSTRONG, '13, of the Biology and Public Health Course, has been carrying on a very successful health demonstration at Framingham, Massachusetts, for the past year.

The idea of a community experiment in the treatment of tuberculosis originated in the mind of Dr. Lee K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, after consideration of the distressing fact that more than sixteen per cent of the deaths in the company's industrial department were chargeable to this disease. Through him, the company offered the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, a special fund of $100,000 for the purpose of conducting an experiment, over a period of three years, in the control of the malady in a representative community of approximately fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The National Association accepted the offer at once. On June 1, 1916, after a

careful study of many towns, Framingham was selected as best fulfilling the requirements. The work started out with a declaration of war on disease in December, 1916. The problem was approached in a scientific manner and the co-operation of the inhabitants made the undertaking a great success. A comparison of the figures for previous years showed a great reduction in the number of deaths and cases of sickness. The campaign was directed by Dr. Armstrong, who has also been director of the Department of Social Welfare of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

ELLIOTT FAIRFIELD COOLIDGE, '16, II, is believed to have been lost with the steamer "Obj," which left New York two years ago. Coolidge was cinema photographer for the expedition, which was headed for the Kara sea, north of Siberia. Word has been received from the American consul at Christiania, Norway, through the Department of State at Washington, that the steamer was lost and as far as known, everybody on board had perished.

Mr. Coolidge was born in Waltham twenty-five years ago. He was unmarried, and when at home lived with his father, John F. Coolidge, at 90 Taylor Street, Waltham. He was a graduate of the Waltham High School, and went to the Military Academy at Norwich University, Vermont, receiving later an appointment to Annapolis from Senator Plumley. Later he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The purpose of the expedition was to show mariners that the Yenesei River was navigable for ships under eight thousand tons. It started from New York July 1, 1916, arriving at Christiania, Norway, three weeks later. There supplies were taken aboard and the expedition worked slowly northward, through ice fields and by dangerous shoals. They finally completed their work and left Archangel, Russia, November 4, last year, supposedly to make further explorations. Since that time nothing has been heard from the party.

COLONEL GEORGE A. BURRELL, '93, Director of War Gas Investigations for the Bureau of Mines, is one of the best informed gas investigators in this country. Colonel Burrell has been well known for a number of years as a leading authority on both natural and industrial gases.

George A. Burrell was born in Cleveland, Ohio; received his technical training at the Ohio State University, and left the university in 1903 to accept a position with the Fuel Testing Laboratory of the U. S. Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. In 1907 the laboratories were moved to Pittsburgh, and the work enlarged and called the Technology Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey. The work was expanded to include the investigation of explosions in coal mines and mine accidents. Colonel Burrell was placed in charge of the Mine Gas Investigation Laboratory, which immediately became a very important part of mine accident investigation, explosions in coal mines and similar phenomena.

The investigations pursued by Colonel Burrell covered the entire range of mine and industrial gases and natural gas. A glance at the list of publications bearing his name in the technical journals and the Bureau of Mines bulletins, will show the wide range of subjects covered, namely, explosion and inflammable limits of mine and industrial gases, fractional distillation of gases at low temperatures, composition of natural gas from various parts of the United States, apparatus for analysis of mine gas and natural gas, the recovery of gasolene from natural gas, etc. One of his best known accomplishments is the Burrell Gas Detector, now in common use for detecting fire-damp in coal mines.

In the latter part of 1916 Colonel Burrell left the Bureau of Mines to engage in consulting practice, in which he was extremely successful. He gave this up only to accept his country's call at the outbreak of the war to lead the work in war gas investigations.

In recognition of the splendid accomplishments in war gas investigations, the Ohio State University in June, 1918, conferred the degree of Chemical Engineer upon Colonel Burrell. This degree is given only to alumni who have made important contributions to chemical engineering science and have acquired a leading position in the technical world.

PROF. WARREN K. LEWIS, for several years connected with the chemical department of the Institute, has been stationed at Washington in the Chemical Warfare Service, and was there given charge of all defence problems. He has now been given orders to go on to France, and there combine his efforts with those of our allied chemical forces. Professor Lewis will be located somewhere in France, where the allied nations have assembled in order to form a coalition having complete charge of this work.

The work of Dr. Lewis has been very important. His part has been to take samples of the gases used by us and by the enemy, and develop ointments for protection against blistering action of the gases. Not only ointments, but also protective clothing must also be taken up by his department. This is just the beginning of the great number of things that must all be taken care of here.

All this means a great amount of work for every man, and the men in the service are not there in order to fill a soft job, but for the sole reason of serving their country. Of these men, Dr. Lewis rates among the highest, for he has not enlisted in the service, and taken a commission, as he might easily have done, purely out of loyalty to Technology. He feels that the minute he is not needed there, he surely is needed here, and will be ready to come back on the job.

The newly organized Authors' Club of Pittsburgh has elected PROF. HORACE R. THAYER, S. B., '98, as its first president. Professor Thayer is best known for his works, the "Elements of Structural Design" and the "Design of Simple Structures." He has also contributed numerous articles on technical subjects to the various engineering journals.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS

Fight or Study

The so-called " fight or study " rule at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—assuming that such a rule is to be adopted — cannot be regarded as an undue extension of the military service provisions. If an unmarried student is exempted from the draft on the ground that he is fitting himself for necessary technical work in connection with the war, it is not unfair to ask him to keep up to the scholastic requirements. Obviously if a student is married, and is in a deferred class through having dependents he is engaged in useful work only in so far as he prosecutes his studies with close attention to what is expected of him. The " fight or study" rule may profitably be amended when the world returns to peace and more or less normal conditions, only then it would read " study or get out."—Buffalo Commercial.

Our West Point

The policy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since the war opened has been to make it informally if not formally a Technical West Point for the nation, and such it practically has been. While retaining and drilling in a R. O. T. C. group as many of her students as she could induce to get the completed education that would make them more valuable to the nation, she at the same time has carried on special courses for navy and army men equal, and sometimes exceeding in number her own youth. Of her own sons she has sent forth 2545, of whom 57 have died. She will have not less than 3500 men in training this summer, a majority of them in military aeronautics, both arms of the service being represented. It has been a " Tech " professor, A. E. Burton, who has organized the forty schools for Atlantic coast training deck officers of the new merchant marine. Boston's district school is at " Tech." Another professor, E. F. Miller, carries on a special engineering school for training engineers for the new merchant marine. The United States Signal Service Corps gets its men trained for intensive radio courses. Summing it all up, a plant unrivaled in the country is being worked to the full limit, and a maximum of service rendered at the Institution itself, while 5000 alumni engineers are card indexed and ready for immediate use by the nation.—Review of Reviews.

A Tribute

The selection of President Maclaurin of the Institute of Technology to assume charge of the war department's relations with schools and colleges is in all respects admirable. The national authorities have been much concerned over the way in which college students below the draft age have been prematurely rushing into all branches of the service. Hence the recent provision that these young men may formally enlist with the understanding that they will continue their studies until called on. During this interval between enlistment and the actual call they will be trained for future service according to their aptitudes. The work of training will be under the general supervision of a war training board at Washington, but it is understood that Dr. Maclaurin will have large authority in helping to guide its policy.

In the plan for a still larger national army which Secretary Baker intends to lay before Congress after its recess, it is intimated that there will be some provision for the universal training of young men under military age. It is certain that the colleges and preparatory schools will be given a considerable share in this work. During the months which have elapsed since the country entered the war they have justified the war department's confidence, particularly as a recruiting ground for the various officers' training camps. The Institute of Technology has been second to no other educational institution in its services to the national cause, although its military activities have been performed without much blare of trumpets. Dr. Maclaurin's appointment is a tribute not only to himself, but to the Institution which he serves.—Boston Herald.

A Pen Picture

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a chief attraction for visitors to Boston this summer. At four o'clock most week-day afternoons there is military drill and parade with music by the naval band stationed there. The artistic band stand is the latest completed edifice of the group of buildings. Visiting relatives of the summer students and the aviators flock to these drills, and visitors from greater Boston, as the long line of automobiles drawn up along the esplanade bears witness. On the edge of the four-acre parade ground is a new recreation building nearly completed. It is of wood and of an attractive type, and already is in use. One of its most important departments is its cafe, to which young men may invite their women friends and relatives, as there is no regular hostess house on the grounds. It also offers various facilities for recreation. Among the many sacrifices that Tech men have made for the war is the temporary giving up of the Walker Memorial—that beautiful building in memory of Gen. Francis B. Walker, Tech's one-time president—for which the alumni started to raise their half million long before the change of site was arranged. It was to be an All-Technology club—but now it has been generously lent to the war students.

The great banquet hall is a dining-room not only for the summer school of undergraduates, but for the naval and military aviators. The huge gymnasium in the top of the building has been turned into naval dormitories, and the rest of the building is given over to administration offices, and to other uses of the naval school. Last year it was a school for naval ensigns, but these had to be moved to Harvard to make room for the naval aviators. At Tech this summer besides the aviation schools, there are a school for deck officers, another for engine officers, and an intensive school in naval architecture. The summer school for Tech undergraduates is in the line of speeding up the work for a degree, and it is surprising how many of these boys have come back for this intensive training, especially the seniors, who will be able through this and closer winter work to get their degrees in January instead of June.

The military aviators have barracks in the Civil Engineering Building for this department gave up its library and museum and auditorium and drafting-room at two weeks' notice, it may be said. In their olive-khaki suits these young men attract more or less attention from passers-by, as notably well set up and intelligent. Those who have a chance to observe them speak always of their good conduct and unfailing courtesy. There is, naturally, no social life in connection with these war schools. The students may seize a brief moment to speak with their visiting relatives sometimes in the afternoon, or at the dinner hour—a literal hour—they may entertain them at a neighboring hotel, or at the clubhouse. So it is natural they should feel grateful for any widening of their opportunities for recreation.

Professor Gunn and the Classics

The classics are not only the common language of all nations—they are also the common ground, whether for professional use or for ornament, for work or play, of all the professions. It will not hurt a naval officer, for instance, to think of the Odyssey of Homer and its hero, Ulysses, as " the earliest exponents of Sea Power," as Professor Sidney Gunn of the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis has been enjoining upon his young heroes to do. Professor Gunn (who was formerly on the teaching staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) undertook, in a recent lecture, to analyze the reason why Homer's Odyssey has, for thirty centuries, held the interest of mankind and why it is regarded as among the greatest of the world's literary monuments. The creator of this great epic was, in all likelihood, largely unconscious of the fact that he was celebrating the collective efforts of many men and many generations in the triumph of human courage in navigating trackless waters. Admiral Mahan and Lord Bacon in lauding Sea Power as the highest, were harking back to Homer and Odysseus, " the much-enduring man " and " the man of many devices "; his voyages put human courage and ability to the supreme test in hardihood and infinite resource. Can there be any question that the audience of midshipmen thought the better of their profession and their future for this linking of it up with the great Ulysses and the Homeric gallery of heroes whether or not it actually made their chests protrude or produced an immediate ferocity in their customary attitude, a la H. M. S. " Pinafore's " gallant sailors?—Boston Transcript.

BOOK REVIEWS

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS, by Frank Arthur Laws, '89, VI. Magraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 1917. $5.00.

DURING recent years writers of laboratory manuals have exhibited a constantly increasing tendency to confine themselves to detailed directions for the performance of a number of more or less well selected but highly specialized electrical measurements. Such methods provide an easy introduction to the technique of the electrical laboratory and they are frequently useful in dealing with elementary students, provided the underlying principles and their interrelations are clearly emphasized. But, when they become crystallized in book form, the several experiments are apt to occupy watertight compartments, between which the student sees very little relation. He performs the specified manipulations and draws the specified conclusions without obtaining the slightest inkling of their significance in electrical science, because he has been relieved of the study necessary for understanding. Moreover, owing to variations in equipment, even the best of such books are of little use except in the laboratories for which they were written.

Professor Laws' book is a welcome departure from these methods and cannot fail to be greatly appreciated by serious students of electrical science. It is a clear and comprehensive treatise on modern methods of electrical measurement and includes sufficient discussion of typical instruments to guide the student in their practical application, whatever may be the type of the instruments with which he has to deal. A few methods of purely historical interest are described, but for the most part the methods and instruments discussed are so thoroughly up to date that many of the more recent developments can be found elsewhere only in the original publications of their authors. Numerous references to original sources direct the student to first-hand discussions of the topics treated and to special methods and details beyond the scope of the present work.

The following list of chapter headings gives an idea of the field covered by the book: Measurement of Current, The Ballistic Galvanometer, Resistance Devices, Measurement of Resistance, Measurement of Potential Difference and Electromotive Force, Power Measurement, Measurement of Inductance and Capacity, Induction Instruments, Electricity Meters, Phase Meters, Power-factor Indicators, Synchroscopes and Frequency Meters, Graphic Recording and Curve Drawing Instruments, Instrument Transformers, Calibration of Instruments, Determination of Wave Form, Cable Testing.

The theory of methods and instruments is logically developed from fundamental principles and the conditions necessary for accuracy are discussed at some length in connection with practical applications. Galvanometers of various types are treated with the fulness merited by their general use as indicating and measuring instruments. The equation of motion of the suspended system is developed and integrated in its general form. Special cases are then derived by suitable choice of initial conditions and dynamical constants. The results thus obtained are utilized throughout the book in discussing the proper adjustment of resistance, control torque, period, damping factors, deflecting couple and sensitiveness to meet the requirements of the various uses of the galvanometer.

The typography of the book is clear and well arranged. The few misprints, inevitable in a first edition, are apparent and easily corrected. Most of the diagrams and illustrations are clear and well executed, but a few of the halftones do not give

a very clear idea of the instruments represented. The reader is assumed to be familiar with the fundamental principles of direct and alternating current systems of distribution and with the methods of differential and integral calculus. With this equipment he should find no difficulty in following the author's clear and concise discussions. The book is well adapted for use in senior college laboratories and it should also find a place in the working library of every electrical engineer.

A. DEFOREST PALMER, in *Science.*

THE DISABLED SOLDIER, by Douglas C. McMurtrie, '10, Director Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men; President Federation of Association for Cripples: Editor American Journal of Care for Cripples. With an Introduction by Jeremiah Milbank. Illustrated. Cloth. 12mo.

The book for the first time describes the whole modern principle of rehabilitating—for a future of self-respect and self-support—disabled soldiers so injured that they would have been condemned in the past to a future of idleness and uselessness. It gives, in particular detail, the vocational training of disabled men for occupations which they can follow in spite of their handicaps, as summed up in the following brief outline of chapters:

I. A Record of Injustice: The neglect of the disabled men in the past. II. Breaks in the Wall: Description of the pioneer school for industrial cripples at Charleroi, Belgium. III. Orders to Advance: The disabled soldier must not be allowed to rest on his laurels. IV. First Steps to Self-Support: The work is begun very early while the man is still an invalid in the hospital. V. The New Schoolhouse: The new intensive methods of education. VI. At Work Again: How the disabled man is placed in a job. VII. Help or Hindrance: The systematic and intelligent co-operation of the public an essential. VIII. Hors du Combat: Different types of disability. IX. Out of the Darkness: Methods of retraining the blinded soldier for self-support. X. In Wake of Battle's Din: Treating the deafened soldier and fitting him back into industry. XI. Brink of the Chasm: Methods of dealing with the mental cases, shell shocks, etc. XII. The Step in Time: Practice in caring for the tuberculous soldier. XIII. Allies on the Continent: The organization of re-education, the methods followed and description of leading institutions in France, Belgium, and Italy. XIV. Kingdom and Dominion: Description of similar character applies to Great Britian and colonies. XV. Across the Firing Line: Describing the experience of Germany and Austria. XVI. For the United States Forces: A full description of the American program.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1868

ROBERT HALLOWELL RICHARDS, Secretary,
32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

This is the fiftieth anniversary year of the graduation of the Class of '68, and it is proposed to have a dinner to celebrate the event about Christmas time.

The class secretary writes:

We had some interesting experiences with our garden at our little camp at Randolph, N. H., where we were trying to do our bit in the direction of food conservation. It appears that the potato owing to the fact that it is always selected for planting according to its quality as a root and not according to its ability to bear true seed (potato balls), has forgotten how to bear true seed, and one rarely finds any seed from the flowers of the potato. This summer we tried two experiments on our potato patch 30 feet by 100 in which we planted one bushel of potatoes. We planted most of the potatoes by the formaldehyde method, soaking them two hours in one pint formaldehyde diluted with 30 gallons water, and after cutting up the potatoes for planting we dipped the cut side in flowers of sulphur. They were then planted in rows in the usual way, and we got splendid mealy potatoes with no scab, no scale and no rot. They are universally approved by all who eat them. We also planted one row with coal ashes which are supposed to have no fertilizing effect, but which we found recommended two or three times in newspapers. The vines of the ash potatoes were nearly twice as high as the others; they were a brighter green and looked healthier, they bore plenty of potato balls as did the formaldehyde potatoes, and the potatoes were larger and finer. The mode of planting with ashes was to soften up the ground as usual but not to dig a trench for planting, but simply to lay the cut potatoes in a row and bury with 2½ to 3 inches of common coal ashes. About two weeks before digging we were troubled by a rust which killed some of the vines and hurt a few of the potatoes. We are told this can be forestalled another year by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Coming down home, September 27, through the Randolph valley we had most superb colors of the autumn foliage, maples, birches and ashes. At Twin Mountain we had the combination of the bright colors with the deep green of the spruces, and when we arrived at Crawford's we had the same and their reflections in the beautiful little lake.

1870

CHARLES ROBERT CROSS, Secretary, '70, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Some additional notes relative to our late classmate, Andrew Ritchie, were received by the secretary too late for insertion in the notice published in the last number of the REVIEW.

Besides the surviving married daughter therein referred to, there is a second daughter unmarried.

In the decade between 1868 and 1878 he spent a very large portion of his time in studying and painting in oils, devoting himself almost entirely to marine pictures and landscapes. His oil paintings were to be seen at many important art exhibitions and received very favorable criticism and approbation.

1872

C. FRANK ALLEN, Secretary, 88 Montview Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

Edgar W. Upton is in Washington in government work for the Bureau of Standards, having to do with standards for gauges. He seems to be enjoying his

work. Results to two or three one-hundred-thousandths of an inch seem regularly possible with him.

The secretary also is in government service, with an office at the State House in Boston. His work is investigating "Coal Savings in Households," with a view to giving public talks on this subject in various communities.

For an older class, '72 seems to be doing its fair share in the present emergency.

Arthur Wilkinson Sawyer, born January 9, 1851. Died July 27, 1917.

Arthur Sawyer was born in the old North End of Boston, on Sheafe Street, within a few rods of the Old North Church on Salem Street. His father was a well known Boston merchant, Mr. Joseph Sawyer, of the firm of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., which during the middle of the last century was one of the important dry goods commission houses of the country. For many years he was also well known as an earnest Christian layman in the community.

Arthur's early education was at the Chauncy Hall School and at Tower's "Park Latin School," conducted in space now occupied by the vestry of Park Street Church. Graduating from the latter, he entered the Institute, class of 1872.

He was married to Miss Caroline Ann Lodge of Boston, in 1873. They had a son and two daughters.

He was in business with his father for many years, and for two years was president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, immediately preceding the present incumbent, Mr. Arthur L. Johnson.

Retiring from business life, he spent ten years or more on the Pacific Coast, making a prolonged visit to the Hawaiian Islands during that time. While residing in Seattle he became much interested in the Technology Club in that city and served as its president for a period.

With impaired health he returned East in December, 1916, and died at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City as above stated.

ARTHUR C. FARLEY.

1873

SAMUEL EVERETT TINKHAM, Secretary, The Warren, Roxbury, Mass.

No report received from the secretary.

Samuel M. Felton is Director-General of Railways, located at 734 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1874

CHARLES FRENCH READ, Secretary, Old State House, Boston, Mass.

William T. Blunt, '74, U. S. Asst. Engineer, located at Chicago for the past four years, has been detailed by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, as district engineer in charge of the Chicago River and Harbor District, and as special disbursing agent of the Engineer Department. The Chicago District embraces the harbors of Chicago, Calumet, Indiana Harbor and Michigan City and the entire Illinois River. The office is also conducting the restoration of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from La Salle to Lockport, Ill., about sixty-three miles, under a special allotment of $150,000 made by the President, as a war emergency measure. Mr. Blunt's service with the United States dates back to the summer vacation of 1872, on coast survey work. Since graduation he has had nearly thirty years' connection with various works

under the Corps of Engineers, on the Great Lakes, Mississippi River and at Panama.

John C. Chase writes the secretary as follows:

I am in Coronado, Cal., and hope to return East as soon as the epidemic of influenza has subsided. I saw William T. Blunt in Chicago when I was on my way to the Coast. I was "up state," as Californians call it, and saw Herbert B. Perkins in Pasadena and Frank H. Jackson in Los Angeles. They both look older than in 1874, but this is not unnatural. They were glad to see me and to hear of their former classmates of '74. I also saw many Tech men of a later vintage, but most of them are in war work and meetings of local associations are abandoned.

George B. Frye, a student of the class of 1874, M. I. T., from 1870 to 1875, died recently in Tacoma, Wash., where he had lived for twenty years. He was an accountant. A wife and a daughter (who resides in Chicago) survive him.

The secretary of the Association, as president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is officially connected with the Minute Man's Committee of that patriotic organization. It has furnished immediate and effective aid to hundreds of United States soldiers and sailors at its headquarters, 216 Washington Street, Boston, since its formation eighteen months ago, and the money value in goods and supplies furnished runs into many thousands of dollars.

Since last June James L. Arnott has been associated with the Supply Division of the New England District of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was located at Portland, Me., until September 14; since then he has been at the main office of the New England District, 10 State Street, Boston.

George E. Doane of Middleboro has been engaged on the work of the Exemption Board of the 39th Division.

1876

JOHN RIPLEY FREEMAN, Secretary, 815 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I.

The Boston Herald of August 20 prints the following notice of the death of Edward A. Buss:

A funeral service for Edward A. Buss, long prominent as a civil and constructing engineer, was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel at Fairview cemetery, Hyde Park. He died at the Homeopathic Hospital, this city, Sunday, at the age of sixty-two years, following an operation. He was a native of New Hampshire, but after his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology his entire professional life was passed in Boston. His work lay principally with the construction of large manufacturing establishments, and he was active in promoting the interests of the Morgan Memorial, giving it time, energy and financial support. He was a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the New England Water Works Association. He survived his wife by about eight years.

1877

R. A. HALE, Secretary, Essex Company, Lawrence, Mass.

The secretary regrets to record the death of Frank E. Peabody, which occurred suddenly at Marblehead on September 28. A memoir of his life, and his photo, will be published in a future number of the REVIEW.

Isaac M. Story, who died in May, was a member of '77 Class Association, although graduating with the Class of '78. A detailed account of his life will appear later.

Many of the members of the class are engaged in various war duties and the families of the members are taking an especially active part. Many of the sons are

in active service across the water, as also in this country. Among the prominent ones who have offered their lives for the country's cause is Lieut. Henry Ware Clarke, who was killed in action early in the season. He was the son of Charles A. Clarke, '77, and the following notice is taken from the Boston Transcript:

HARVARD SOLDIER KILLED

LIEUT. HENRY WARE CLARKE OF NEWTON MAKES THE GREAT SACRIFICE AT THE FRONT

Lieut. Henry Ware Clarke, reported in today's casualty list as killed in action, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clarke, 33 Washington Street, Newton. He was second lieutenant in the Machine Gun Company of the 16th Infantry. He was born in Chicago in 1893, but his parents soon moved to Newton, and he received his education in the Newton schools. Later he attended Harvard University, graduating in the Class of 1916. He entered business with his father in the manufacturing concern of the Universal Boring Machine Company of Hudson. He was a member of the Doric Masonic Lodge of Hudson.

Lieutenant Clarke was a member of the first Plattsburg Training Camp, where he received his commission. He was among the first to leave for France, and was with several commands before finally being assigned to the 16th Regiment.

The death of Capt. Rae W. Whidden, United States Army Medical Corps, occurred September 25, 1918, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Captain Whidden was the son of William W. Whidden, '77. He was a graduate of Harvard Medical School. He died of pneumonia, and at the time he was stricken was beginning a furlough from Camp Dix, New Jersey. He had been assigned to this camp following a long period of recovery from wounds received September 4, 1917, at a base hospital in France during an aerial bombardment, when many casualties to the patients and medical staff resulted. The bombing was notable as causing the first wounds to American forces after the declaration of war by the United States.

The secretary has a son Elliott who has been at the western front a year since last September, with the 103d Infantry of the 26th Division. He is sergeant with Headquarters Company, as assistant with the paymaster, and has seen some exciting moments.

It is proposed to have a complete record of '77 men in the service and their sons eventually.

1878

E. P. COLLIER, Secretary, 256 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Charles M. Baker, born March 27, 1857. Died August 27, 1918.

Since the loss of its secretary, Mr. Linwood O. Towne, who died in 1910, the Class of '78 has suffered no loss so severe as that which has recently come to it in the death of its president, Charles M. Baker.

Mr. Baker was born in Boston, March 27, 1857. He completed the regular public school course, having been graduated from the Dwight Grammar School with the Class of '70 and from the English High School in the Class of '73. He took an additional year in the High School and entered Technology in the fall of 1874, from which he was graduated with the Class of '78 in the Course of Architecture. This profession he never followed but immediately after graduation entered the office of his father in the firm of Baker & Morrill.

July 1, 1884, he was admitted as a partner into the stock brokerage firm of Chase & Barstow, with which firm he was actively associated until his death.

Mr. Baker was the first and only president of his class, the possibility of any one else occupying that position never occurring to its members and after the first

election no other was ever held or thought of. He occupied a place in the esteem and affection of his classmates, unhesitatingly accorded him without envy and with the heartiest good will. At the annual class dinners, which were given alternately at his home and his club, the members of the class were his guests. He considered it his privilege to do this as president of the class and no argument on the part of his classmates could induce him to change this custom, whereby a part of the expense as well as the pleasure might be shared by them.

Although Mr. Baker's vocation was not in the line of the profession for which his course at the Institute had fitted him, he never lost his interest in the welfare of the school and was always a liberal contributor with both time and money towards its needs. He acted as treasurer of the fund for the Walker Memorial, and since the formation of the Alumni Council represented his class in that body and was a member of the special committee on Historical Collection. He was a lover of good books, good art and good music, and found time outside of his business to cultivate his taste in all three of these branches, particularly in that of music, of which he was an ardent lover as well as no mean performer. One trait which Mr. Baker had in particular, and that was his conscientious devotion to what he considered to be his duty. With him the question always was not whether it was a pleasant thing to do but whether it was a thing he ought to do.

Through his intimacy with his classmate, Takuma Dan, of Japan, brother in-law of Baron Taneko, he found occasion not infrequently to entertain distinguished Japanese coming to this country, and in recognition of these acts of hospitality to his subjects, he was decorated by the Mikado.

Mr. Baker was a citizen of Brookline, where he resided the greater part of the year, spending his summers at Cape Cod.

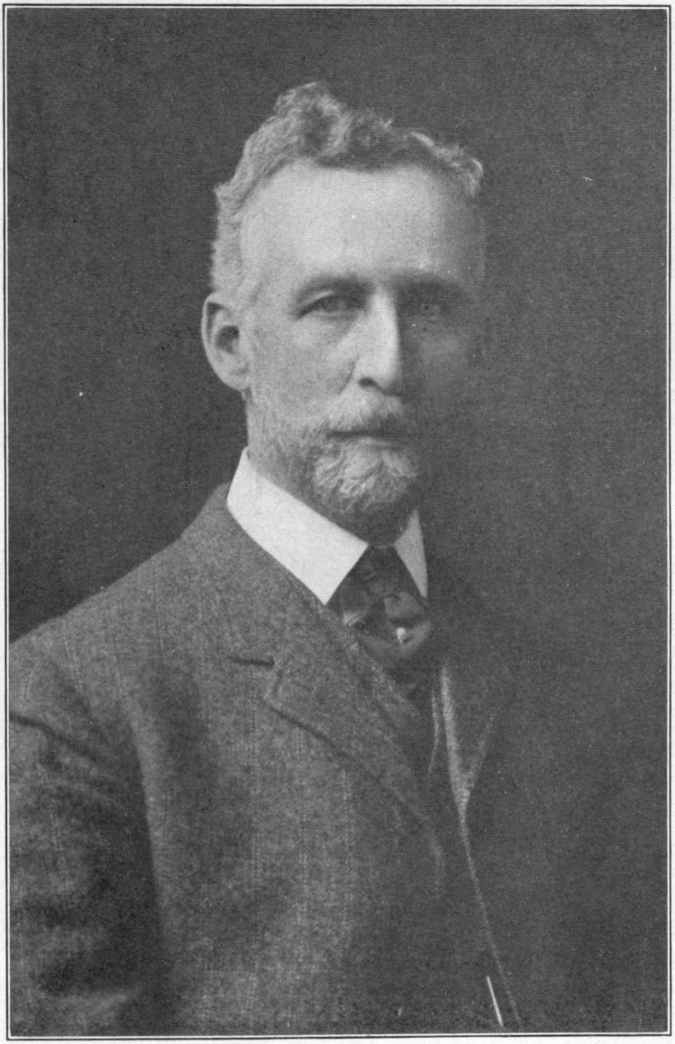
Although essentially a business man, he was a home lover, and with his estimable wife, who to a remarkable degree shared all his interests, made his home a place where his numerous friends loved to resort.

1880

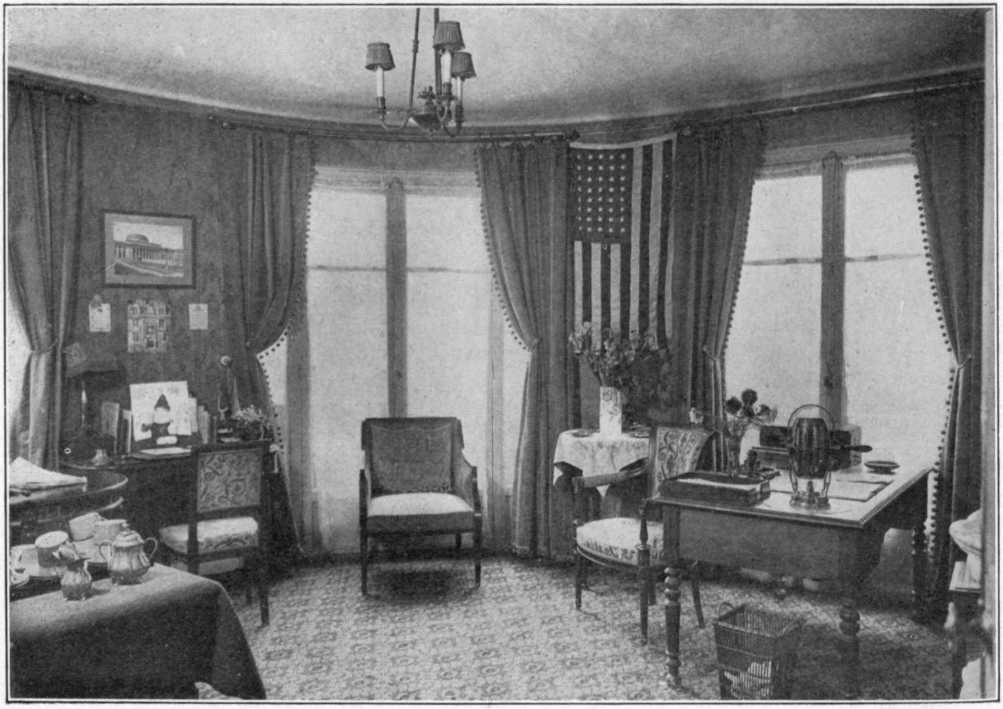
GEORGE H. BARTON, Secretary, 89 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The secretary has neither seen nor heard from any member of the class since last writing. The secretary had planned for a summer school in Nova Scotia during July, but war conditions prevented the carrying out of the plan. In consequence he spent a portion of the summer in and around Boston, made a few days' visit to New Hampshire at the home of W. K. Robbins, once an assistant in the Chemical Department of the Institute and now in charge of the Chemical and Dye Departments of the Amoskeag Mills, and then retired to his summer home at Lake Boone, Stow, Mass., for the remainder of the summer. Lake Boone is a very pretty sheet of water, nearly three miles long, winding around mostly through woodland, and connected by a short stream with the Assabet River. Along the shores of the lake there is a flourishing summer colony of two hundred and ten cottages. The secretary's cottage stands on a hillside between the lake and the river, overlooking both, and is an ideal place for rest or study as one needs. When there, Mrs. Barton and he are always glad to welcome any one from Technology and show them the charms of the locality. Major Alfred S. Smith, formerly superintendent of buildings and motive power at the Institute, has a cottage near by.

During the autumn the secretary has conducted his usual classes in the Teachers'



CHARLES M. BAKER
President of the Class of 1878



TWO VIEWS OF THE TECHNOLOGY BUREAU IN PARIS

School of Science in which the number of students has been much larger than expected under war conditions, and it seems to have been but little affected by the prevailing influenza.

The secretary's war work is still largely by proxy with his son in France, his daughter in the Ordnance Department at Washington, and the latter's husband in the Aviation Service in Texas.

1881

FRANK ELDEN CAME, Secretary,
Metcalfe Apartments, Westmount, Montreal, P. Q.

FRANK H. BRIGGS, Assistant Secretary, 10 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Howard Barnes writes from the Virgin Islands that he is now with the Quebec Steamship Co., and he felt how it rejoiced a father among old '81 men to meet a son of the "old gang" unexpectedly and out in one corner of the world, and among such workers he found John Duff, Jr., lieutenant Medical Corps, U.S.N., and was able to gain a whole lot of ideas along sanitary lines on which Barnes has been working in the Province. Barnes is trying to make livable a section of Demerara (British Guiana). Barnes also writes:

I want to let all the '81 know how close is the Tech spirit. George Mower has been awfully good to my boy "over there," as owing to nearsightedness, he is in the French Army in the light artillery.

Barnes expects to be back in New York in November.

1882

WALTER B. SNOW, Secretary, 136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

George W. Mansfield died at his home, 914 French Street, Erie, Pa., on Saturday, August 17. Born January 1, 1860, he graduated from the Melrose High School and immediately entered the Institute, graduating from the course in Mining Engineering. He was early connected with the electrification of railways; his first position being that of chemist with the Daft Electric Company, Greenville, N. J., where he succeeded our classmate Frank P. Hall. For a short time he followed chemical work, but very soon turned to electrical, and assisted Leo Daft in the development of his electric power and electric railway schemes, and as he once wrote, "Went through fire and water with him in these developments." Later he became acquainted with Mr. C. A. Coffin, then president of the old Thomson-Houston Company and was placed in the Motor and Railway Department, which had been recently created. This was in 1887. From then until 1893, during a portion of which time he was in charge of their Construction Department, he went through the entire development of electric railroading in this country as the company expanded and grew.

Leaving this company he gave his entire time to certain electric railway properties at South Norwalk, Conn., Stamford, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., in which he had become largely interested. A number of years were then spent in travelling extensively in Europe and South America. Later he was with the Tampa Electric Company, and at the time of his death was assistant superintendent of one of the coal docks of the Central Stevedoring Company at Erie, Pa.

On September 15, 1900, he married Sally Gustine Thompson of Erie, Pa., who survives him.

Charles W. Eaton of Haverhill, a graduate of Technology, '82, has presented the Engineering Department of the Government with his automobile for any purpose to which it may be put. Mr. Eaton was for many years engaged in surveying and engineering projects in Boston harbor and in various parts of the South.

Frank M. Channing is reported as connected with the Overseas Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, with address at 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1883

HARVEY STUART CHASE, Secretary, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Give the "Mun,"
Beat the Hun,
Cross the "Pond,"
Buy a Bond ! ! !

COLUMBUS DAY
OCTOBER 12, 1918

For Hungary is hungry and
Her Premier resigns,
And Austria is ostracized
Behind the Allied Lines.
Bulgaria has bullied all
That she will ever do,
While Turkey is the sickest bird
That ever shot went through.
Already rings of German kings
Are riding for a fall,
While down comes Hohenzollern Bill,
The Devil of them all.

—H. S. C.

The secretary has recently been appointed consulting expert accountant to the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the investigation of the packing houses and preparation of uniform system of accounts for them. Some job! Business per annum, $3,000,000,000.

1884

HARRY W. TYLER, Secretary, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

An interesting letter from R. L. Chase relates to his transcontinental wanderings during a vacation year which began in July, 1917:

The first three months I spent loafing around East, part of the time at Cape Cod, and then closing my house, started with my family for California and we spent the next three months traveling over the West, taking some wonderful auto trips up into the Rockies, including the National Park of Colorado. While I had been used to hill climbing, yet ten thousand feet up was certainly a new experience. We visited Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods, and did more mountain climbing. Also took the wonderful scenic railroad trip to Cripple Creek and saw how they got at the gold and silver for which the region is noted. Then Salt Lake City and thence to San Francisco. The drive along the coast to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego, where we spent a week at the Coronado Hotel and went in bathing in the surf on November 26 and found it very comfortable. Then back by the Santa Fe and a few days at the Grand Canyon of Arizona. You would have laughed if you could have seen me on a mule going down to the bottom of the canyon. This is one of the places I think one would never tire of visiting. Then back through Kansas City and Cincinnati down into North Carolina—the home of the "Sunny South." This was the middle of December and while we were at Lynchburg about a

foot of snow fell overnight. At Washington we found the storm had preceded us and the city was in the throes of snow and ice everywhere and even on the sidewalks. Officers and soldiers everywhere and it made one realize more than ever that a war was on. While I had figured on not getting into active service, yet after six months' rest, I felt like a slacker and so since January 1 have been Resident Manager of the United States Finishing Company's Paint Works at Pawtucket, R. I. This especially appealed to me as we are doing a good deal of government work and I expect to do my bit by turning out the very best work possible and in quantity to suit the requirements. I have just received the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW for July and was very much interested in seeing how many of our boys were in active service. It makes one prouder than ever of the Institute. I think the majority of the men are doing their bit in one way or another.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Stuart of Springfield, Mass., to Ensign A. Stuart Pratt, Jr., Williams, 1910. Ensign Pratt has just received orders for duty overseas.

The secretary has been a war worker in the United States Employment Service at Washington from the latter part of May until the end of August, Mrs. Tyler working also as a volunteer in the Food Administration, in the preparation of exhibits. They drove to Washington via Pittsfield, Delaware Water Gap, visiting Colonel and Mrs. Lyle at St. David's, and returned via Charlotteville, Va., the Shenandoah Valley, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, etc., a most interesting and attractive journey.

1886

ARTHUR GRAHAM ROBBINS, Secretary, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

J. Waldo Smith has again received recognition for his eminent services in engineering—Columbia University recently conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

The New York Herald of October 20 prints the following:

Announcement is made by Dr. and Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, No. 121 West Fifty-fifth Street, of the engagement of their sister, Mrs. Harriet Trumbull Thomas, of No. 1212 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., to Capt. Frank Stedman Wilson, U. S. A., of Boston. The wedding will take place soon.

Captain Wilson was attached to the quartermaster's department of the 76th division during its organization at Camp Devens and was assigned to stay here to settle accounts. He expects orders to go overseas next month.

He served in the Spanish-American War and was an officer with the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery before this war. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886. Mrs. Thomas has two young sons in the service and her son-in-law, Lieut. Leslie B. Cooper, is in the Aviation Corps. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Woman's Motor Corps, of Morristown, N. J.

1888

WILLIAM GAGE SNOW, Secretary, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The thirteenth Reunion of the class of '88 took place at Powder Point Hall, Duxbury, as a headquarters, June 28, 29 and 30. All matters pertaining to the reunion were in charge of a committee which divided the work as follows:

Hotel accommodations, Snow; transportation, Blanchard; clambake, Sawyer and Runkle; sports, Collins.

The meeting place was the Engineers Club, Boston, from which point autos left at 11.15 Friday, June 28, guided by Shaw, Blanchard, Baldwin, Cole, Cheney and

Hamblet. All arrived at Duxbury in ample time for luncheon here, and the '88 banner was flung to the breeze.

After luncheon, base ball, golf and sailing were in order. During the afternoon Webster, Robb and Blood arrived; also Buttolph, making a total of twenty on hand Friday night, when Blood gave an extremely interesting talk on the Hog Island Shipyard, he being in close touch with this immense undertaking put through by Stone & Webster.

Saturday was really the great day. We left the Yacht Club—all but Horn, who was obliged to leave at 10.45, and proceeded in a large motor boat to Saquish Beach, where we unloaded our cargo and proceeded to build a fireplace, gather wood and prepare the clams, which were then steamed as befits the Duxbury variety. There may be better clams than the ones we had that day, but no one there will believe it.

Our genial host at the hotel had provided all other essentials; everything went off in a way that all will remember as one of the pleasantest days they ever spent together. And together we were, from morning till late at night, for after some rifle target practice in which great interest was shown, we left beautiful Saquish Point with its sand dunes rivalling those of Cape Cod, and our motor boat took us over to Duxbury Bay, where a yacht race was in progress. Later, we ran in and pulled up at the hotel pier long enough to pick up Stetson and Reynolds who had just arrived. Then off for another run around the bay, winding up at the Yacht Club pier in time to see the finish of the races.

On Saturday evening our class dinner took place, with twenty-two at the table. After the dinner we adjourned to the common room where the secretary read letters and telegrams of regret received from members unable to be present. He reported the death of our classmate, James L. Belser, which occurred March 14, and a resolution was passed that the secretary be instructed to extend the sympathy of the class to the family.

A discussion took place regarding the publication of the Third Decennial report of the class and it was voted on motion of W. G. Besler that the secretary continue to secure data for this book, but that its publication be deferred on account of the war to a date to be determined later.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to send to Mrs. Runkle the thanks of the class for the table decorations on the occasion of our class dinner.

Collins was prevailed on to give us some of his reminiscences of the Spanish War, and of the trip of the "Cadet" from Boston to Chicago via the Erie Canal in 1893. No amount of persuasion, however, could induce Runkle to tell us of his trip to Java in '84 or '85.

Besler responded to our request for some remarks by giving us a most interesting talk both serious and witty, during which we joined with him in singing several rhymes or limericks of his own, bringing in the activities of the Reunion Committee and Class Officers.

Later, we adjourned to the gymnasium, where, with Baldwin or Bates at the piano, we sang popular and patriotic songs until the "wee sma'" hours. This day was pronounced a success by all. Our only regret was that Horn, Webster, Blood and Robb had to leave before the dinner.

Sunday came on bright and cheery with an opportunity for golf, tennis and other sports, the tendency of most of the members seeming to be, however, to take it easy and talk it over. After dinner most of the men were obliged to leave, so that only five were left by evening.

Every one seemed to feel that this was as good a reunion and class outing as we had ever held. The total attendance was twenty-six, these members being present

for all or a part of the time: Sawyer, Webster, Runkle, B. R. T. Collins, Blanchard, Hamblet, Besler, Cole, Pierce, Keough, Shaw, Baldwin, Bates, Conner, Bridges, Ellis, Cheney, Robb, Stetson, Blood, Buttolph, Faunce, Reynolds, Sabine and Snow.

Arthur T. Bradlee has been busy on committee work in connection with the fixing of prices of cotton fabrics.—Bates' son, who is flying in France, wrote that his squadron of ten planes was attacked by twelve German machines. His plane was hit several times and a bullet lodged in his coat, but although somewhat crippled, his machine was brought safely back.—William Bradlee Snow, son of the secretary, now in the service of the navy, was graduated from the Institute in September.

Charles L. Holmes, president of the Waterbury Trust Company, is on his way to the Pacific coast to enter the employ of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as a one-dollar-a-year man. The corporation is the construction arm of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Holmes, who is a mechanical engineer, having been in the class of 1888 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be attached to the Oregon and Washington Division. Mr. Holmes left town without saying much about his appointment. Arrangements have been made to take care of his duties at the bank during his absence, which probably will last six months and perhaps until the end of the war. Mrs. Holmes will stay in the East for the present, but later may go to Los Angeles to take a course in anesthesia.

1889

WALTER H. KILHAM, Secretary, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The fiftieth birthday of Henry Howard, director of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service, was celebrated on July 8 at the Tavern Club, where he was given a complimentary dinner by a large number of gentlemen who were interested in the Recruiting Service for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Lieut. Marland C. Hobbs of the 104th Infantry, son of Franklin W. Hobbs, who was given the Croix de Guerre by the French Government, is reported safe and unwounded but a prisoner in southwestern Germany. It is stated that the Red Cross is doing everything possible for the comfort of the young officer.

Francis R. Hart is a member of the Capital Issues Committee for the Federal Reserve District No. 1 with his office in Boston.

1890

GEORGE L. GILMORE, Secretary, Lexington, Mass.

The following clipping relative to the son of Schuyler Hazard appeared in July in a newspaper published in Albion, N. Y.:

Schuyler Hazard, Jr., '21, son of our former Mayor, Schuyler Hazard, has enlisted in the Tank Corps of the United States Army. He left Albion very recently after a visit to his parents and sisters and completed his enlistment at Boston, Mass., July 11, where he had been in attendance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, standing as a candidate for its Degree of Bachelor of Science. He was sent immediately to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for final examination and outfitting, whence he will go to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for a sixteen weeks' (or more) training in the Tank Service.

We heartily commend him for his giving his services to his country, showing deep patriotism in one so young and under the draft age sacrificing a promising education for his country's service.

We note by the Maine Woods that Frank Greenlaw with Mrs. Greenlaw of Newport, R. I., who spent their summer at Andover, Me., passed a week end at the Rangeley Lake House at Rangeley Lake.—Fred Dodge, as usual, was with his family at the Rangeley Lake House in August.—At the July meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Charles Hayden, chairman of the Finance Committee, was unanimously elected to the position of president.—At the June meeting of the Corporation of Technology, Hayden was elected as a life member.—Leonard C. Wason is a member of the Board of Review, appointed by the Secretary of War to review the construction work rendered necessary by the war emergency and done by or under subdivision of the War Department.

Several letters have been received during the summer from Lieut. John B. Blood, who is senior lieutenant on the U. S. S. " Kwasind." John is certainly making good in this position. He has favored us with a number of photographs that he has taken at different points where he has landed, as well as one of himself.—Charlie Sherman, who has been in the State Guard of Massachusetts, assisted at the Muster Camp in July and returned with the rank of a first lieutenant.—Spaulding Bartlett has one boy at Harvard and three more going later. We presume that later they may take an advanced course at Tech.—The middle of September, Capt. Charles H. Alden, who has been in the Transportation Division of the Quartermasters Department at Boston, received his overseas orders, and your secretary said good-bye to him. This makes the seventh man of our class fellows who is now on the other side. Alden, "Chic" Waite and E. D. Walker, in the army; with Blood, Brownell and Flood in the navy; and Billy Poland in charge of the Belgian Relief Work, with headquarters in London.

On this side a number of our class are in the industrial work. Certainly, when we get together, as we hope we all can at our thirtieth anniversary in 1920, there will be some reminiscing to be done.

G. L. Gilmore, who was with the Ordnance Department, as a textile assistant, in August was transferred to the Quartermasters' Department, with headquarters at the Quartermaster Depot, Cambridge, Mass.—Darragh de Lancey, who has been in Washington for several months, at Room 237, State War and Navy Building, is certainly a busy man. An address was delivered by him at the request of Col. Guy E. Tripp to the District Ordnance Chiefs. Darragh is at the head of the Board that passes on all industrial exemptions on the draft, which is certainly an important position.—Ernest H. Brownell, Course I, is with the Civil Engineers, rank of commander, U. S. Naval Aviation Forces, Foreign Service, Paris.

1891

HENRY A. FISKE, Secretary, 120-130 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

Leonard Wason writes:

I have one boy commissioned, 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, and assigned to teach at Albright College, Myerstown, Pa. Two more sons are enlisted in the S. A. T. C. and are in training for lieutenants.

The Aberthaw Construction Company is busy on war construction, including a shipyard complete at Alameda, Cal., for 10,000-ton transports—an addition to Sparrows Point, Md., shipyard. The company is building concrete boats at Providence, R. I. It is also doing a miscellaneous lot of manufacturing buildings and industrial houses. With these exceptions, I have nothing to do and go to class outings monthly.

Presumably this last is a whack at the secretary for not having enough outings.

Fred Moore of Hartford writes the secretary that he sent to C. W. Ricker in Havana the greeting that was signed by those at the class dinner at the Marblehead Yacht Club last June and had a nice letter from him saying that it had given him more pleasure than anything since his last vacation. He takes these in mid-winter and consequently cannot attend summer celebrations. He sent his regards to all.

Whitney, our only Clarence, sends in a very interesting circular on the labor problem. Write him for a copy.

Garrison, treasurer of the Kapo Manufacturing Company, reports that his company moved into a much larger factory (No. 16 Harcourt Street, Boston) on July 1. They are now engaged exclusively in making life preserving jackets for the United States Government, and all the troops now sailing from Boston wear them on their trip across. A letter recently received from Commander Bagley stated that the Kapo coat which he wore when the "Jacob Jones" was sunk, last winter, contributed to the saving of his life. The warmth of the garment in addition to its buoyancy sustained life while others of the crew without Kapo died from the exposure.

"Billy" Dart says he has no news, as he is too busy finding soldiers for Uncle Sam, trying to run a factory engaged in 95 per cent war work, and passing on loans to deserving beggars at the Morris Plan Bank, to say nothing of a number of activities to which he is trying to give a little time.

Fred Holmes writes from Plymouth that a year ago this month he was called to Washington in conjunction with other cordage manufacturers for consultation with the Food Administration and it resulted in his being appointed on the Sisal Committee of the Food Administration. He says that the connection between sisal and food is that sisal fibre from Mexico is used for the manufacture of binder twine with which a large portion of the grain crops of the world is bound when harvested. There has been the fullest co-operation between the Food Administration and this committee and it has, without doubt, resulted in keeping down the price of fibre and has made it possible for manufacturers to operate much more intelligently.

"Jim" Swan writes that they are very busy at the Herreshoff works, Bristol, R. I. At present they are engaged in constructing steel barges and wooden flying boat hulls for the Navy Department, and also on various repairs for the Second Naval District, which has its headquarters at Newport.

The secretary is in receipt of a notice sent out by the Master Builders Association of Boston, stating that their vice-president, Mr. Fred A. Wilson, "has been appointed a member of the 'Massachusetts Board on the Curtailment of Non-War Construction' which was created by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at the request of the War Industries Board at Washington." This Board will have entire supervision of all matters pertaining to non-war construction throughout the Commonwealth for the duration of the war.

These are certainly busy times and we congratulate "our president" Wilson on his appointment to this important work.

1892

GEORGE H. INGRAHAM, Secretary, 2040 East 107th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
C. H. CHASE, Assistant Secretary, Tufts College, Mass.

No report received from the secretary.

Dwight P. Robinson has retired from the firm of Stone & Webster, of which he has been a member since 1912. He first became connected with the organization in 1893, and in 1908 he was elected president of the Stone & Webster Engineering Cor-

poration. Mr. Robinson was born in 1869. He was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. in 1890, and two years later with the degree of B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lieut.-Col. Logan Feland, who is now in France with the Marine Corps, will receive double recognition for marked bravery on the field of battle—he has been nominated for the French Croix de Guerre, and has been recommended for a higher command. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was for a time commanding officer of the Marine Corps at Philadelphia Navy Yard. He went across with General Pershing in May, 1917, and was the first Marine Corps officer in France.

1894

SAMUEL CATE PRESCOTT, Secretary, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

No report received from the secretary.

Angus R. Mackay, manager of the Vulture Mine, Yavapai County, Ariz., died suddenly at Oakland, Cal., June 29, 1918. He was the eldest son of the late Senator Robert Mackay of Montreal. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893, taking the course in mining engineering and then spent some time studying in Germany. Returning from Europe, he became manager of the Horseshoe mine at Deadwood, S. D., and it was through his efforts that the property became a profitable one. Later, he became engaged in engineering work at Niagara Falls and in 1908 came to Arizona where he was instrumental in reviving the old Vulture mine. He was manager of the property from 1908 to the time of his death.

Mr. Mackay became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1896 and was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His interests and activities were large and varied and he was especially interested in developing the resources of Arizona. He had a large number of friends who were shocked and saddened to learn of his death.

1895

W. D. PARKER, Secretary, 12 Bosworth Street, Boston, Mass.

The annual dinner, held this year June 25 at the Bayside Inn, Bass Point. Nahant, was somewhat smaller in attendance than usual, but was, nevertheless, an enjoyable reunion for those who were there. The trip to and from the hotel was made by automobile, the following men making up the party at the table:

H. K. Barrows, T. B. Booth, F. A. Bourne, W. C. Brackett, Luther Conant, A. D. Fuller, H. M. Haven, J. L. Newell, W. D. Parker, E. A. Tucker, Roger Williams.

E. J. Loring is now a captain in the Engineering Division. His address is Eng. Div., Ordnance, Washington, D. C., 6th and B Streets.—J. D. J. Moore is associated with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.—W. B. Claflin, now a captain in the Engineering Corps, has safely reached France.—T. H. Wiggin, who has been in France for some months, is now a major in the Engineering Corps.—Schmitz writes that war activities have limited desire and opportunity for class gatherings in New York, and the same is true of Boston.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan is now Vice-President of the American International Corporation.

Change of address: Alfred E. Zapf, '95, Tia Juana Ranch, Orange, Cal.

1896

CHARLES E. LOCKE, Secretary, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

J. ARNOLD ROCKWELL, Assistant Secretary, 24 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

The editor has requested that Class Notes be as brief as possible, owing to the drastic cut in paper. The secretary is able to comply with this request very readily in view of the fact that he has received very few items about the men.

Rockwell, with his rank of major, has presumably gone across, although not a word has been received from him since he left Boston, which is a great disappointment.—Harry Rawson has been commissioned a major in the Construction Division of the Quartermaster's Corps and is now stationed at Washington, D. C.—Benjamin Hurd is captain in the New Jersey Militia, I. G. D.—Charlie Stone has made a shift and is now with the Lansing Fuel and Gas Company at Lansing, Mich.—M. A. Sears has left the government service and is now located as geologist and mining engineer at 505 First National Bank Building, Huntington, W. Va.

Walter Leland called on the secretary the latter part of June while he was making a business trip through the East. Leland reported that work in his line in San Francisco was excellent and that he had made attempts to get into war work but without much success, as the authorities did not seem to think that they needed his services except in a very minor capacity, not in any way commensurate with his ability and experience. Leland reported the other '96 men in San Francisco to be busy and well as far as he knew.

Jacobs has perhaps given us as good an item as any one, as a notice received by the secretary states that "Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Miner Chapman announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Jessie Louise Noble, to Mr. Elbridge Churchill Jacobs on Saturday, the twenty-first of September, one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen, at the Heights, Middlebury, Vermont." The couple will be at home on and after November 15, at 89 North Prospect Street, Burlington, Vt. The secretary saw more or less of Jacobs during the latter part of the summer after his departure from the hospital where he had undergone an operation, the result of which was very satisfactory, but, of course, with the impending event on his hands, he was not as free of time as in years past. Their union will make a family combination of science and agriculture in that he will continue his teaching work at the University of Vermont, while his wife will retain oversight of her agricultural interests. The latest report was that they were both busily engaged in gathering the apple crop.

1898

A. A. BLANCHARD, Secretary, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Charles-E. A. Winslow has received from the University of New York the honorary degree Doctor of Public Health. We understand this is the first time this degree has been granted to any one. Winslow was at the Institute a few weeks this summer, giving a special course.

Frank B. Perry has invented a radio device which is known as the Radio-Blinker Signal Set and which has been adopted by three branches of the United States Service: the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Army Air Service. He is making these sets in his own assembly shop in Newton Center.

Roger Babson, who, as already announced, is serving at Washington as director general of information and education of the Department of Labor, has had a serious operation for appendicitis during the summer.

Edward C. Sherman's official rank and position are Lieut.-Commdr., U. S. N. R. F., Project Manager, Bureau Yards and Docks.

Lieut.-Col. Harold W. Jones, M. C., U. S. A., sends the following, together with picture postals, showing the place:

HEADQUARTERS, BEAU DESERT HOSPITAL CENTER
Base Section No. 2, A. P. O. 705, S. O. S., A. E. F.
September 29, 1918.

My dear Blanchard: As you can see, I am in France along with a few others. This is said to be the second largest hospital center in France and is a considerable city in itself. Am in command of the place and am kept fairly busy in its administration. The Center is so big that we have our own private railway system, and we have a laundry that is right from Troy! I get the Tech regularly and the REVIEW occasionally.

1899

W. MALCOLM CORSE, Secretary, 74 Park Avenue West, Mansfield, Ohio

BENJAMIN S. HINCKLEY, Assistant Secretary, 177 Park Street, Newton, Mass.

Harry Leonard Morse of Boston, major with the 324th Heavy Artillery, now on the other side, who has just received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was stationed until recently at the Watertown Arsenal. There he acted as major of ordnance under special detail from the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. For a short time previously he was stationed at Benicia, Cal. In 1904 he received his commission. He saw active service in the Philippines, at Samar, in 1905, and was at a later date returned to the islands to engage in the pioneer work then being done by the United States at Corregidor.

Albert Plimpton, U. S. N. R. F., has just received his promotion in rank and is now lieutenant, attached to the Mine Sweeping Division.

Miss Jeannette Cozzens Patterson was married July 20, 1918, to Lawrence Clement Soule.

Frederick R. Sites, formerly with the United States Steel Products Company, in Shanghai, China, is now with the same company, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

The Tech of September 25 reports the following: "J. H. Richardson, Course I, is a captain in the office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C."

From J. D. MacBride the secretary received the following interesting letter:

Your note of April 17 has turned up on my desk, in which you ask for contributions for the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW.

As most of these are personal experiences, each man must speak for himself. You may remember that a few years ago I wrote an article for the REVIEW, which was published, about my section in French, freshman year, when we presented Charlie Bernard with a plaster statue? While standing in the doorway of a building on Boylston Street, Boston, during November, 1916, a gentleman passed, turned and looked at me pretty hard and came back to me with outstretched hand. It was our "Charlie," looking just the same. From the fact that I had not seen him for eleven years would presume that I have not changed much, as he recognized me at once. He told me he is down in Cuba and likes it very much. Was up here on a vacation.

I have been with this company since the first of the year. Had charge of the first of the ship work on the Island. Personally laid the first keel of the "Quistconk" on February 12 and then laid a second keel on the same ways within five minutes after the ship was launched on August 5. (Christened by Mrs. Wilson.)

Have had bridge builders and all kinds of other trades to use for shipbuilders, but they are now becoming acquainted with the work and are doing very well. Slow work at the start, lack of men and material. Have worked in a number of shipyards, but this beats anything any one has ever seen.

To add to my other troubles I have been working on a book. Do not pretend to be an author, but so many of the men asked where they could get a book which would be of help to them in their daily work and I had to tell them I did not know of anything but theoretical books, that I finally had the nerve to start and write one. It will come from the printer within a few days.

Peirce, Course XIII, has moved to Cramps Shipbuilding Company and Trask has gone to the Merchants Shipbuilding Company in Bristol, Pa.

Another piece of news: I am enclosing my check for the bill you sent. Please note the date on the check. I got that far.

1900

INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, Secretary, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The class has a good many men in the service and several are filling very important places.

Cliff Leonard has been doing very important work and was nominated as a director of the War Finance Corporation. He is supposed to help on account of his knowledge of iron and steel.

Neall has the rank of major and is doing a good deal of advisory work concerning the electrical equipment of cantonments and will probably give his advice to the Housing Committee. He has found his work very interesting and is directly under Colonel Gunby, who has had a great deal of experience in both military and civilian electrical work.

C. E. Smith is also a major and is doing electrical work in Washington.

Witherell, who has not been heard from for a long time is a major in the Ordnance Department, working on 75 mm. guns.

The Engineering News Record gives the following account of Reimer:

Arthur Reimer, formerly engineer of water supply, East Orange, N. J., who recently was released from the Corps of Engineers as a major to assist in the work of perfecting sanitary arrangements in cantonments, has been transferred to the Muscle Shoals project, where he will have charge of the erection of homes for laborers engaged on the work.

Fred Cooke has been across and registered at the Tech Bureau in Paris. No information has been received about what he is doing, but he is probably working on some dock problem for the unloading of troops and supplies.

Gibbs is still running the Tech Bureau and the accounts of the dinners which he is giving to the men in the service show that he is more than just a minister. He is having a very interesting experience and nothing seems too big for him to tackle. He is purchasing agent and banker for the men, who have no one else to look after their affairs.

Jim Batcheller has severed his connection with the Virginia Lead and Zinc Corporation and has returned to his family in Mattapoisett. His wife presented him with a fifth son on July 2. Jim's family must be keeping him very busy, as he has not been seen by the secretary since he returned.

Fred Everett has been looking after the interest of automobilists in New Hampshire with great success. In spite of the hard times to obtain labor and material, he has improved the state roads to such an extent that it is a great pleasure to drive over them. There are still a few places which he has left in order to emphasize the contrast of before and after his good work is completed. In order to facilitate the repairing of a stretch of road, a detour was made by the foreman of the job, who was much annoyed by automobilists interfering with his work, and when Everett's attention was called to its condition and how impossible it was for two cars to pass

at many points on it, he had this detour abandoned, much to the relief of automobilists. New Hampshire should be grateful to the class of 1900.

Bowditch has moved his family from Cambridge to Jamaica Plain, having taken the residence of his late uncle. His family outgrew his Cambridge place and now it has a chance to make all the noise it wants without interfering with the neighbors.

The following changes of address have been received:

Mr. James H. Batcheller, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Mr. Newitt J. Neall, 1612-19 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Mr. William B. Hough, 460 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.—Mr. George A. Tweedy, Casa Grande, Ariz.—Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, 2 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.—Mr. James P. Sprague, 1315 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Miss.—Mr. George W. Cutting, Jr., Newton Street, Auburndale, Mass.

1901

ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, Secretary, 107 Waban Hill Road, North, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Our class president, Edward Seaver, Jr., has recently been appointed assistant head of Pergarmance Branch of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. He makes trial trips on ships and meets them on return from overseas to see that they keep up best performance possible. He works also in conjunction with the Engineering Department and Division of Operators. His home address is now Narberth, Pa., consequently we shall miss him at the class dinners.

Professor Frederick Bass, chairman of the department of civil engineering, University of Minnesota, has been appointed acting secretary of the American Association of Engineers. Professor Bass has been a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota for seventeen years, going there almost immediately after his graduation from Technology.

Governor McCarthy of Hawaii has appointed Lyman H. Bigelow as superintendent of public works. Upon leaving Tech, Bigelow became structural steel draftsman with the Phoenix Bridge Company, and from that position went into the Navy Department as inspector of buildings. Still later he went to the Quartermaster Department of the army as civil engineer and superintendent of construction. He has served as consulting engineer of the Harbor Commission in Honolulu for some time. While in the army, Bigelow superintended the erection of the buildings at Fort Ruger, and later built the De Russy barracks in the Islands.

Some of the other construction work he has had charge of is four barracks at Fort Kamehameha, three wings for the department hospital coaling plant at Pearl Harbor, administration building at the Oahu Insane Asylum and the National Guard Armory in Honolulu.

Matthew C. Brush's resignation of the presidency of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, in the hands of the trustees since July 1, was recently accepted at his request upon his election as vice-president of the American International Corporation. The trustees expressed to Brush their appreciation of his loyalty to them and the services he has rendered by continuing to serve as president until they had had opportunity to become familiar with their duties. A statement given out by the trustees is as follows:

Mr. Brush entered the services of the Boston Elevated in 1911 as assistant to the vice-president. He advanced rapidly through the ranks of second vice-president and was elected president September 15, 1916. He was responsible for the introduction of many improvements in equipment, methods and service.

Responsibility for the labor situation was placed in his hands and it was due to his skill and fair-mindedness that a serious impending strike was avoided.

He also devoted his energies to working out the financial salvation of the company and devising a plan for giving the public full control of the service without jeopardizing the interest of investors. His efforts have resulted in putting the company on an absolutely sound financial basis and placing the management of the service in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by the Governor to operate the system in the public interest.

Having completed his work here, Mr. Brush now enters a larger field, where his services will be more closely connected with war activities and where he feels he can be of greatest use to his country, and he is especially pleased to be associated with Mr. Charles A. Stone, of the firm of Stone & Webster, who is president of the American International Corporation.

James F. Monahan, who has been a captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, has been promoted to major. He was formerly connected with the 101st Engineers. He is now chief of the Civil Engineering Bureau for the supply division of his department.

Frank D. Rash was called into the United States service on August 10, 1918, as major, Inspector General's office, and now is on duty at Militia Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Charles Bittinger has been sent by the United States Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair to the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company, to work on the scientific development of marine camouflage for the United States Navy and United States Shipping Board.

Stanley C. Sears has been commissioned a captain of engineers, U. S. A., and ordered to Camp Humphreys, Va.—Edward B. Cook died October 14, 1918. He was a Course III man and a member of the Sigma Tau Chapter.

1902

FREDERICK HUSTON HUNTER, Secretary, Box 11, West Roxbury, Mass.

J. ALBERT ROBINSON, Assistant Secretary, 203 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.

Charlie McCarty has been promoted to the rank of major, his commission dating from August 1. He has been detached from the service at Camp Fremont, and is now attached to the Operating Branch, General Staff, Room 336, State War and Navy Building, Washington. His residence is in the Benedict Apartments, 1808 I Street, N. W.

Ken Lockett has been commissioned captain of engineers, reporting at Camp Humphreys, Va., about the first of October.

Arthur Jackson has been admitted to the Bar, having studied law in evening courses at the Cincinnati Law School, where he recently received his degree as Bachelor of Law. Jackson has pursued his law studies with a view to the advantage of such knowledge in his business, and not with any intention of engaging in legal practice, and is continuing as Manager of the American Cotton Oil Company's plant at Cincinnati.

Jim Mahar has been appointed by Mayor Peters of Boston to be Schoolhouse Commissioner. Mahar has been in the employ of the Schoolhouse Commission almost since he graduated from the Institute, starting as draftsman in the Engineering Department. He rose to be assistant engineer, then chief engineer of heating and ventilation. His appointment to the Board is not only a well-deserved recognition of his long and intelligent service, but a very gratifying indication that the present Mayor of Boston is seeking for practical and efficient men to serve the city, and not playing politics in his appointments.

The New York Engineering Record of July 25 prints the following item:

Chester H. Wells, health officer of Montclair, N. J., for the past thirteen years, has been chosen by the Delaware State Council of National Defence to serve as state health commissioner. He will assume his new duties August 15. Mr. Wells is a graduate in sanitary engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For a time between his graduation and going to Montclair he was with the Bureau of Filtration, Philadelphia, while the filter plants there were under construction. He is secretary of the American Public Administration Association and a member of the National Commission on Milk Standards.

1903

MYRON H. CLARK, Secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York

RALPH H. NUTTER, Assistant Secretary, Box 272, Lynn, Mass.

Samuel G. Porter has been appointed superintendent of operations and maintenance of the Lethbridge irrigation system of Alberta, Can., with headquarters at Lethbridge. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and American Society of Civil Engineers, and has made a special study of irrigation in all its phases. His experience includes two and a half years' service in the United States Reclamation Service.

William C. Lounsbury has recently been appointed general manager of the Superior (Wis.) Water, Light and Power Company. He has been general superintendent for a number of years. He is a member of a number of technical societies and is at present vice-president of the Wisconsin Electrical Association. Mr. Lounsbury's promotion is the result of twelve years' work in the Superior Company.

Ralph W. Eaton has recently been appointed public service engineer of Providence, R. I., in place of Mr. Brunet, who retired. Eaton has been an electrical engineer on the Shore Line Railway of Connecticut for the past five years.

Last April, Stephen R. Bartlett was reported a lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Bartlett has asked that this report be corrected, as he is not in the service.

Robert Livermore, who has just been commissioned captain in the Engineer Corps, since leaving college has been a mining engineer in Mexico and the western states. For five years he was manager of various mining properties and is now a partner of William H. Randall & Co., 60 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., steamship managers.

Claude H. Cooper is captain, C. A. R. C., 50th Artillery, Camp Eustis, Va.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Rolf R. Newman, 1446 Carroll Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.—Frank Z. Brown, Dexter, Me.—Hewitt Crosby, 37 Park Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.—Adolph L. Fischer, 160 Winona Street, Highland Park, Mich.—Lewis Wehner, 459 Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.—Walter P. Regestein, Experimental Station Henry Clay, Delaware.

1904

HENRY W. STEVENS, Secretary, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

AMASA M. HOLCOMBE, Assistant Secretary,
610 Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

No report received from the secretary.

The Tech for September 29 prints the following:

The campaign of public education among the French has been brilliantly

successful. Dr. S. M. Gunn of Technology, who is in charge of this, has shown genuine genius for the work. Posters, pamphlets, postcards, newspaper articles have been prepared by French artists and writers for the French public. The mere unimaginative translation of American materials has been avoided. Exhibits, too, have been organized and are being sent through the provinces with groups of lecturers who hold conferences and public meetings to which people flock eagerly.

Merton L. Emerson, vice-president and general manager of the American Pneumatic Service Company, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., was commissioned August 21, 1918, a major in the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A.

1905

GROSVENOR D'W. MARCY, Secretary, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES E. HAWKES, Assistant Secretary, 23 Saxon Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Although we are requested to keep our class news items short and concise, the following letter from Capt. H. R. Gabriel seems interesting enough to print in full. Under date of July 25, he writes as follows:

Dear Marcy:

Your letter of October 6, '17, received, requesting that we send you a line on what we are doing.

Our regiment left the States last winter and we have been busy building sixty centimeter light railways from the standard gauge railheads to the artillery positions. Of course, our headquarters are located so as to be out of range of everything excepting the heavy guns, but we are exposed to the bombing of the aeroplanes. The work nearer, however, brings us within range of the enemy artillery and the shrapnel and gas get rather hot now, but we have been very fortunate in not having lost a man.

I have just finished building an elaborate interchange yard between the standard gauge and our narrow gauge system and it is a complete plant including engine house, large store houses, eater supply and tracks necessary for the rapid trans-shipment of ammunition and supplies from the standard gauge to the front.

This plant is completed and we have moved south to a new sector to make our surveys and a study of the transportation needs.

The Americans are pouring in and gradually taking over larger portions of the front. If you people can keep up the present rate of shipment and equip the army with guns, ammunition and aeroplanes I think the Boche line will begin to move back next spring.

The French feel very grateful and fully appreciate America's intervention and it was none too soon. The Yank troops are giving a very good account of themselves on the Soissons-Rheims sector and after they have had the necessary training there will be none better in Europe.

With kindest regards to you and any of our mutual acquaintances, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CAPT. H. R. GABRIEL.

CAPT. H. R. GABRIEL,
21st Reg. Engineers,
A. E. F. via New York.

H. R. Robbins has severed his connection with the Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., for the duration of the war and has been assigned to special duty with the General Staff in Washington. He has been commissioned captain.

Arthur Howland is now technical assistant in the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and is located at Leetsdale, Pa. He writes that this

plant when completed will cover ten acres and will be one of the main feeders for the Hog Island yards.

Bob Gardner is still in New London, Conn., and announces the birth of Stephen Ayrault Gardner, 2d, born August 2, 1918.

Ernest Harrah and Miss Maude Gwynne Shepherd were married August 25 and the Boston Post of July 16 advises us that Henry Stevenson has at last bucked up courage and become engaged.

Warren Wells is president of the Optical Lens Manufacturing Company of Southbridge, Mass. He writes as follows: "This is a small company employing thirty-five people, but it has been operating several years and makes a good foundation on which to build. We have plenty of orders and plan gradually to increase production both in amount and styles of lenses."

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, under date of June 26, gives a rather lengthy article on testing airplane wings and quotes in several places from a report by Irving Cowdrey. The secretary has not heard from Cowdrey direct, but he undoubtedly is doing good work in hastening safe and sane airplane construction.

H. F. Tompson announces the birth of a boy who tipped the scales at 7 pounds, 13 ounces.

Jim Barnd was in Boston the latter part of August and is busily engaged on some silver mining work in Nevada. Jim promised to write us a letter, giving details, but has not come across with the letter as yet.

Grove Marcy, or Captain Marcy, as I suppose we should say now, writes occasionally from Washington and claims to be working hard. Those of us who know him best realize that this claim is undoubtedly a correct one. He is located with the General Staff, Military Morale Section.

Leonard W. Cronkhite received his education at Technology. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Brown and followed this up with a degree of Bachelor of Science at Oxford University. With such an education, you would naturally picture him as having drifted into some pursuit savoring of professional, literary or educational work. Not so. Mr. Cronkhite is today head over heels in a most practical line of work. He is head of the resources and conversion division of the regional adviser's office of the War Industries Board. His chief work is listening to manufacturers here in Boston who want raw material for their plants, and assisting them in obtaining such material, provided it is for war purposes.

We have just received word from Hub Kenway that Harry Whitney has died of the influenza. Harry was taken sick while in Mexico, below are further details from Hub's letter:

The sudden death by pneumonia of Harry L. Whitney, I, on October 14, in Mexico City, will be a shock to all '05 men who have been fortunate enough to feel the inspiration of his tremendous vigor and forceful personality.

Whit was appointed City Engineer of Beverly, Mass., in February, 1907, and held that position until within a year; he resigned to devote his whole time to a growing importing, exporting and development business in Mexico, started by his brother, Warren Whitney, of Vera Cruz. During the past year Whit successfully handled a large crop of sugar cane and managed the construction of the extensive concrete buildings of a model dairy farm north of Mexico City. He returned to Beverly during the summer, moved his family to San Diego, Cal., and then went back to Mexico where he was stricken with pneumonia almost immediately.

His funeral occurred at Sherborn, Mass., on October 31, our class being represented by Harry Wentworth, R. N. Turner, C. R. Prichard and myself.

When I moved to Beverly in July, 1917, I was at once struck with the host of warm and loyal friends Whit had made for himself. It seemed as if every inhabitant from the Mayor to the street laborer held him in affectionate regard and recalled

some act of consideration or good fellowship on Whit's part. He was a tower of strength to his friends in a way that will keep his memory bright. His professional work was of the highest order and many of Beverly's public works are his monuments.

He is survived by a widow and three children.

1906

JAMES W. KIDDER, Acting Secretary, 50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

The request from the editor that we conserve space prompts us to omit the Roll of Honor from this issue of the REVIEW. To our knowledge but few changes have occurred in the Roll since it appeared in the July number.

R. W. Rose has been promoted from an ensign to a lieutenant, junior grade. His address is U.S.S. "Georgia," care of the Postmaster, New York City.

The following is a letter from Percy Tillson, which was written aboard the U.S.S. "Florida," August 25:

You may be interested to learn that I am now in service overseas. In May I was detached from the "Maine" with orders abroad and, after a short leave home, came across and celebrated the Fourth by reporting aboard the "Florida."

Of course, censorship prevents any details as to our location and activities or even as to my personal duties. It is extremely interesting over here and the service in every way, with the exception, of course, of the amount of leave and liberty, is much more desirable than back in the States.

E. P. Chase, VI, is over here, too, on the "Wyoming" and I have had a chance to get together with him a number of times. Tech is well represented on this ship, as there are two others, one '17 and one '16 in addition to myself. I understand that Chase has two Tech shipmates too.

Thanks to Tillson, we are now informed of E. P. Chase's services to his country.

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that there were a number of '06 men in Philadelphia with the Emergency Fleet Corporation Frank Brown, XIII, is the chief purchasing agent for the corporation, while three others, Course XIII men, namely, Andrew Bell, Bob Lyons and Everett Tomlinson, are all in the Purchasing Division.

Chester C. Rausch has been appointed as assistant director of the Museum of Safety, 14 West 24th Street, New York City.

Earle S. Bardwell, III, has been promoted to superintendent of the Ferro Manganese Plant for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Great Falls, Mont.

Nugent Fallon's marriage took place on June 26. The account of the ceremony, as contained in the Boston Traveler of that date included the following items:

In St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Brookline, today Miss Elizabeth Sara Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Brookline, became the bride of Lieut. Nugent Fallon, instructor of aviation at the Government Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla. Cardinal O'Connell performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass.

The bride is a graduate of Sacred Heart Convent and has studied in Elmhurst, Providence, Elden Hill, Philadelphia and abroad. Her father, Thomas B Fitzpatrick, was several years ago made knight of St. Gregory by the late Pope Pius X. Lieutenant Fallon, whose home is at 89 Mason Terrace, Brookline, has served in the French and English Flying Corps abroad and performed distinguished service. He is a graduate of Technology.

Miss Mildred E. Blodgett, XII, writes that she has entered the Convent of St. John the Baptist, at Ralston, N. J., and expects soon to be received as a Novice in this community, which is the American Branch of a community of the same name in England.

Bobby Howe, VI, is president of the Lake Williams Ice Company at Marlboro,

Mass. On June 30 his company suffered a loss of $75,000, when the icehouse with 12,000 tons of ice was destroyed by fire.

Ned Rowe reports the birth of Esther Howlett Rowe on September 25. Ned now has two children, a boy and girl.

H. R. Patterson sends notice of the birth of a boy on June 10, Robert Cheney Patterson. Patterson now has three sons. He is with the American Steel and Wire Company as superintendent of the Scott Street Works at Joliet, Ill., and at the time of writing was engaged almost exclusively in the production of barbed wire for this country and the Allies.

1907

Bryant Nichols, Secretary, 10 Grand View Road, Chelsea, Mass.

Harold S. Wonson, Assistant Secretary, 370 Blair Road, Washington, D. C.

Clifford Allbright is at Spofford Road, Milton, Mass.—A note from Mrs. Alvey announces that J. P. Alvey, Jr., has been in France since early August. He went as first lieutenant in the 314th Labor Battalion, Q. M. C.—Walter Bigelow is employed by Fay, Spofford & Thorndike as assistant engineer on the Boston Quartermaster Terminal.—Clarence A. Bowen, 280 Gibson Street, Lowell, Mass.—Allan R. Cullimore has been made Chief Educational Director of the Sanitary Corps, stationed at Walter Reede Hospital, Washington, D. C.

On May 18, 1918, occurred the death of John T. Fallon. Fallon graduated in Course IV and went to Paris to study architecture, after which he worked in the New York office of McKim, Mead & White. In 1912 he again went abroad, studying in Italy, Switzerland, France and England, returning again to this country to engage in architectural work. In 1914, with a companion, he went to Europe in the interest of the "Architectural Magazine," landing in Italy the day before war was declared. He published a book on architecture, "Details of Northern Italy," which is considered by architects to be a very fine work. His health failing, he was obliged to discontinue all work, and went to Saranac Lake, N. Y., hoping to regain his strength, but was unable to do so. He was unmarried, a married sister alone surviving him.

Walter B. Gonder, Prado 33, Havana, Cuba.—Harold A. Kingsbury resigned his position as assistant patent counsel with the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Conn., in April, 1918, to become associated with Chapin & Neal, Springfield, Mass., the leading firm of patent solicitors of this section of the state. He is a member of the bars of the District of Columbia and of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Alexander Macomber went overseas in July, 1918, as major, 2d Battalion, 603d Engineers.—On August 10, 1918, Edward L. Moreland received his commission as captain in the Engineers Corps and soon after he sailed for France. He was detailed for overseas service at the special request of General Pershing, who cabled to the War Department to send Captain Moreland at once. Moreland was associated in Boston with the firm D. C. and W. B. Jackson, Electrical and Consulting Engineers.

Marcellus Rambo was married in June, 1918. His address is Praia do Flamengo 164, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America.—A daughter was born to Weston W. Sage on June 26, 1918.—A card received on September 16 from Des Moines, Iowa, from Harold Wonson states that he is a lieutenant-colonel and division quartermaster of the 19th Division being organized there at that time. On August 3, 1918, Harold became the father of a second child, a son, Harold Sayward Wonson, Jr.

—Edwin W. Bonta, who is in Russia as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, has had some wonderful experiences. Accounts of some of them appear elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.—Fred Bachmann was married in the spring of 1917 and has a fine baby daughter born this past summer. Bachmann is now with Kenyon & Kenyon, Patent Solicitors of New York City.

1908

RUDOLPH B. WEILER, Secretary,
Care The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa.
LESEUR T. COLLINS, Assistant Secretary,
Care Marshall & Co., 70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

On the part of the secretaries:

Charlie Whitmore has been laid up with a nervous breakdown and is recuperating at Spruce Mountain Lodge, Jackson, N. H.—Your secretary was in Boston for a day or two in August and had a pleasant chat with "Tim" Collins.—W. D. Milne has been appointed superintendent of surveys in the Underwriters Bureau of New England.—Paul M. Fernald has just completed work on the second largest survey ever made in Arizona. It consisted in surveying and checking fifty-one claims for the New Cornelia Copper Company.—L. W. Thurlow writes that he is in charge of Central San Isidro, Kabankalan, Occ., Neg., Philippine Islands, which is a sugar refinery. Conservation of space forbids publication of his letter in full.

Matrimonial:

The marriage is announced of Harold Smith Osborne to Miss Mary Ayres Wilson at Pasadena, Cal., on August 14. They will reside at 160 Claremont Avenue, New York.—Frank K. Belcher was married to Miss Venita D. Warner in August. Belcher is senior inspector of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at the Pusey & Jones Plant at Wilmington, Del.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henze, Harmon Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma, to Lieut. Harry Chapman Patten. Lieutenant Patten is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Technology and for the past eight months has been located in Detroit in connection with the aircraft service.

Corrections and additions to Roll of Honor:

Sam Daddow has been commissioned as 2d Lieut., A. S. A. N. A., after having graduated from Engineer Officers' course in the School of Military Aeronautics at Tech, June 15. Sam is now stationed at Swissvale, Pa., living at 7543 Ormond Street.—Captain Chandler has been assigned as aide to General Crozier.—J. H. Calloway, 12 Training Battery, Field Artillery Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.—J. Scott McNutt, 1st Lieut., San. Corps, N. A., address care C. B. Perkins, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.—Herbert T. Gerrish, Capt., Engrs., U. S. A., Instructor, E. O. T. S., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—G. H. Chapman, 1st Lieut., S. R. C., A. S., Charlotte, N. C.—W. D. Ford, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—C. C. Ford, 2d Lieut., S. O. R. C., Avia. Sec., Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.

The following excerpt from the letter of G. A. Joslin:

Alec Penny was killed at the Highland Boy Mine on Saturday, July 27. I understand that he got into the ore skip with two Greeks, telling one of the men to signal for a lower level. There was some misunderstanding in the signal, the blame for which has not been placed, and the hoistman hoisted the skip to the ore pocket. The Greek who signaled jumped out as soon as the skip started up. Alec and the other stayed in and Alec was killed instantly. He left a wife and two small children. Mrs. Penny has returned to her family at Hartford.

Herman C. Schriefer, Fire Prevention Detachment, 23d Engrs., was commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers yesterday. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Shortly after his graduation he went to Southwestern Siberia as a mining engineer for an English concern. He remained in Siberia for three and one-half years, and was then employed in Boston on fire prevention work, until he enlisted in Co. E, 23d Engrs., in November, 1917. He sailed for France in April.

1909

CHARLES R. MAIN, Secretary, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE A. HAYNES, Assistant Secretary, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Most of the news this time is war news, and not a great deal of that. Let's have more for the next issue.

The secretary is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a card from Lieut. A. M. Rosenblatt, 33d Engrs., who is now in France.

We understand that " Al " Dickerman is now a major and has gone overseas.—Capt. Arther Shaw, 301st Engineers, is in France.—"Carl" Jacobs has returned to this country and has been promoted to the rank of major. He is now at Camp Humphreys.—C. H. Crawford is now a lieutenant-colonel. His address is General Engineer Depot, Washington, D. C.—Arthur Turner, captain in the Marines, has been in active service in Vera Cruz, Mex. He is now in France.—Mrs. George W. Coates announces the marriage of her daughter Rosa Marion to Harold M. Richards, on August 22, 1918, at Dunstable, Mass.

Change of address: Robert M. Keeney, Iron Mountain Alloy Company, P. O. Box 186, Denver, Col.

Joseph McGinniss, a Boston architect, died yesterday at his home, 14 Wellesley Avenue, Wellesley, of influenza. He had been ill only a few days. His wife, Elizabeth G. McGinniss, and his three-year-old son are suffering from the same malady. He was thirty-four years old, received his early education in the Boston schools, and later was graduated with honor from Technology. After two years spent in study in Europe, he returned to this city and opened offices at 16 Arlington Street. He designed several Catholic churches in and about Boston and numerous residences. His latest work was the new Codman Square Theatre in Dorchester.

1910

DUDLEY CLAPP, Secretary, Box 1275, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Frank F. Bell, A. S. S. C., has been promoted to the rank of Captain, A. S., and S. M. A. Captain Bell was formerly Post Adjutant at Berstner Field, La. He is now assistant engineer officer, having completed his flying course. He is a graduate of M. I. T., 1910, and until war was declared was president of the Simplex Vacuum Manufacturing Company. He is a son of the late Frank F. Bell, who was formerly city treasurer of Bristol, Pa., and is a brother of Lieut. Dudley E. Bell, '17, who was wounded in an aerial battle in France some weeks ago.

Harold Lockett, Course II, a captain in the Field Artillery, is now in France.—Kenneth Lockett, '02, Course II, is a captain with the Engineers, Camp Humphrey, Va.—W. F. Wells, captain in the Sanitary Corps, has been chosen to go overseas to assist in Mobile Water Purification Plants.—Douglas C. McMurtrie has been

appointed director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men.—Curtis C. Webb, III, 2d Lieut., Aviation Service, married Miss Isinore Marguerite Quinn, September 7, 1918, at Point Park, Greenwich, Conn.—Atwood Collins Page, II, married Miss Margaret Porter, June 12, 1918, at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Page is connected with the Whitney Manufacturing Company.

Frank Ronald Simmons, IV, Captain in the Intelligence Service, died August 12, 1918, of pneumonia, at Marseilles, France.

The Tech War Auxiliary is collecting pictures of the Tech men who have died in service. Capt. Braxton Bigelow, who was announced six months ago as " probably captured," has undoubtedly given his life for his country. A fine picture of him has been given to Tech for its records, and a copy of it sent to the secretary of the class. Has any classmate a picture of Harry A. Robertson of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was killed in action May 11, 1917? The family has no picture taken within the last few years, and if any classmate knows where a picture of Lieutenant Robertson may be obtained, it is hoped that he will communicate with the class secretary.

Capt. Dudley Clapp, C. W. S., the class secretary, has written an article on " Soldiers' Money Over There," which appeared originally in the Boston Transcript, was copied in the Boston Herald, and was favorably commented on by other papers. Captain Clapp was quartered at the time the article was written in a quaint little town off the beaten path of travel, with no rail connections but a funny little crooked, narrow gauge railroad. The war, however, changed all that, and the various personnel and paraphernalia of this complex and cosmopolitan war passed through the once peaceful village. Naturally there were different kinds of money circulating here and the article appealed especially to bankers, who were learning about the various moneys in use " over there," and to coin collectors. The article said, in part:

A lieutenant in the office has amused himself by collecting some of the coins in circulation here, which give an idea of the varied character of the floating population of the town. He has made no attempt to try to secure odd pocket pieces from any one, but has kept only such coins as he has received in change or have found their way into the coffers of the local American Y. M. C. A. He has at present about sixty coins, none of them exceeding a dime in value, representing America, England, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Canada, States of Jersey (British), Argentina, Russia, Chile, Switzerland and China. All of these, mind you, are in active circulation and accepted everywhere as legal tender.

In cashing a check or changing any considerable amount of money the rate of exchange enters in. The official rate of exchange for United States Army checks is 5.70 francs to the dollar, although the rates as quoted in the paper vary a bit from this figure. The English-French exchange is 27.15 francs to the pound, according to today's paper. That means that any American cent is worth 1.14 French sous, and a British halfpenny is worth 1.13 sous, but copper and silver coins circulate on the basis of a cent, a halfpenny and a sou being of equal value. The papers sell for a nickel, tuppence 'apenny, or cinq sous. Exchange with regard to the small coins of other countries is correspondingly simplified and the clamorous young news venders are equally well satisfied with fifty reis (Portuguese), twenty-five centimes (Spanish), twenty-five centesimi (Italian), two centavos (Argentine), twenty-five cash (Chinese) and twenty-five centimes (Belgian).

A student of coins could doubtless discourse at length upon the different dates and varieties and would probably be able to write pages of interesting comment upon them, all of which is beyond the powers of a layman. The French coins include many Napoleon II and Napoleon III pieces, which, by the way, become obsolete after July 31, 1918. You are sufficiently warned to exchange all such coins at a branch of the Banque de France on or before that date. The French pieces of one and two sous (five and ten centimes) are mostly copper, but there are some of white metal in both denominations with round holes in the middle. There is a five-sou (twenty-five centime) piece about the size and color of a franc, that is, a little smaller than a quarter, which often fools the unwary, and another white metal piece of the same denomination with a hole in it.

The heads of the monarchs on the different coins are a study in "whiskers." The only monarchs of the male persuasion represented in the collection who did not indulge in hirsute adornment of the face are Alphonso XII of Spain and Carlos I and D. Luiz I of Portugal. Umberto I of Italy sports a ferocious moustache, but is otherwise clean shaven, while the rest of his confreres wear both beard and moustache. Eagles we find on French and American coins, but the only animal represented is the buffalo, if we except the dragon on the Celestial coinage.

If one were to tour France and accumulate fractional paper currency he would indeed have a wonderful collection. Prior to August, 1914, there was no paper currency here of lower denomination than fifty francs. Now the government puts out twenty, ten and five franc "billets," and local chambers of commerce put out fractional paper currency of one franc, half franc and even five sous value. The former two are called "shinplasters," as in Civil War times. The five-sou paper pieces are called "subway tickets" on account of their size and shape, but this term was not used during the Civil War. This fractional paper currency is of all sizes, shapes, colors and forms, so it is not surprising that some of our boys were able to make purchases with tobacco coupons, passing them for United States currency. The shinplasters and subway tickets are not good outside of the "department" in which they are issued, so if you are careless or unlucky enough to travel with some of them in your pocket the proper thing to do with them is to drop them in the little tin box when the sister comes through the train asking for charity "pour les blesses." The society can send them back to be exchanged and save you the trouble.

Notice of his promotion to a captaincy has just been received by 1st Lieut. Dudley Clapp, C. W. S., of Dorchester. Captain Clapp is secretary and the youngest member of the M. I. T. class of 1910. He was at Plattsburg in 1916, leaving there with the rank of top sergeant. In the summer of 1917 he enlisted and went to France with the first unit of gas defence officers that was sent from the United States.

For some months he has been acting chief of the gas service of the second corps and has just received notice of his promotion which dates back several weeks. His Tech class has contributed to the service one of the largest percentages of members of all classes.

1911

Orville B. Denison, Secretary, 63 Sidney Street, Cambridge A, Mass.

Herbert Fryer, Assistant Secretary, Room 506, 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.

* *

Lieut. Scott Prescott Kimball died in service, September, 1918.

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In the spirit of the times and in accordance with the editor's expressed wish, your secretary is making these notes " as concise as possible, compatible with giving all the real news." At this writing (Liberty Day) the 1911 service flag seems to have one hundred and six (106) stars, one of them a gold star for Lieut. Scott Prescott Kimball, VI, who died in the service at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, late in September. The seven newcomers on the Honor Roll of the class, since the publication of the July Review notes are: R. E. Anderson, III; J. C. Fuller, II; L. G. Glazier, VII; D. J. Jenkins, III; N. N. Prentiss, I; C. R. Strong, IV; M. R. Thompson, XIV; and W. W. Warner, I.

" Bob " Anderson wrote in August that he has been in a training school in Cincinnati for two months and was waiting to be called to the Officers' Artillery Training School in that vicinity. He tried to get into the Aviation School at Tech but was turned down on account of his eyes.—" Joe " Fuller wrote on October 3 that he had just received his commission as first lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, being assigned to the Gas Defense Division. Ever since leaving Tech " Joe "

has been with the General Bakelite Company in Perth Amboy, N. J., and expects to return to them when the war is over. He also states that he and Mrs. Fuller have a prospective Tech man, five months old, by the name of Garret Brodhead Fuller. Dat-a-boy, Joe!—Gordon Glazier has been given a commission as captain in ordnance, while D. J. Jenkins is with the 27th Mining Engineers, now overseas.—" Nate " Prentiss enlisted in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, but his present whereabouts and rating are not known by the secretary.

C. R. Strong is a top sergeant in the Constructional Division of the Army, located at last reports at Field No. 2, Hempstead, L. I.—M. R. Thompson wrote from Washington in mid-August that for over two months he had been an enlisted (voluntarily inducted) private in the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, stationed at the American University.—" Bill " Warner enlisted July 25 in the 6th Company, C. A. C., at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and was at last writing still located there.—Had a splendid letter from " Joe " Aaron, VI, written from " over there " on Independence Day. He is with an Advanced Ordnance Depot and is " situated in a very good camp, working in the Service of Supply to help the boys who will receive the real glory." He has words of great praise for the Tech Bureau of Paris and asks the secretary to " thank the ladies in dear old Boston for their noble share in the remarkable work." In closing, he sent all good wishes to his classmates on both sides of the Atlantic.—J. T. Arms, IV, graduated from the R. O. T. S. at Hampton Roads last March as Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., and since that time has been detailed to the Examining Board at Norfolk, Va.

" Gutzie " Barker now has two gold bars, he says, one on each shoulder, for he has been since mid-July a 2d Lieutenant, National Army, Aviation Section. He received his commission at Gerstner Field, La., being then transferred to Fort Sill, Okla., whence he was shifted to Washington, where he is now located. He was home about a month ago and he sure looked good to the secretary and assistant secretary.—C. W. Dow, I, Chief Inspector of Airplanes and Aermotors, is no longer located in Pittsfield, but is shunting back and forth between East Orange, N. J., and Lowell, Mass., on work for the Quartermasters' Department, Aviation Signal Corps.—S. A. Francis, IV, has been commissioned 2d Lieutenant, F. A., at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.—J. O. Greenan, III, is now a 2d Lieutenant in the Headquarters' Company of the 27th Mining Engineers. Late in September he wrote from " somewhere at sea " that before leaving for " over there " he had been at Camps Meade, Leach, Lee, Humphreys and Merritt, having received his commission in July.—Lieut. " Jack " Herlihy is no longer with an Aero Squadron, being now " tied up," he says, " with Air Service Transportation in France."—Lieut. M. C. Kinney, IV, of the British Royal Flying Corps, wrote a most interesting letter to the secretary in July, when he was spending his " first leave from the front in Paris." He said in part: " I see a good bit of George Gibbs at the Tech Bureau of the American University Union. He is doing fine work and I am sure that the Union is appreciated more than you people in America can possibly realize. . . . I've spent three and a half months flying at the front. Since the first Hun push of March 21, my sector has been comparatively quiet. The most exciting experience I've had was a scrap over the lines at 10,000 feet with Baron von Richthoffen, the star German pilot, and his circus. It was his last fight, they got two of our machines and we got one of his. Richthoffen was brought down on the following day by a British pilot." —Some '11-ers have been attending some of the Tech dinners in Paris, according to the Bureau letters published in the Tech, witness: June 1, Lieut. R. H. Ranger; July 13, Capt. R. H. Lord, Lieut. Percy Rideout; September 7, Lieut. C. P. Kerr, Lieut. R. H. Ranger.—Classmates will be glad to learn of the wedding of John

Harris Scoville, IV, and Miss Bertha Neeper Goff on July 2 at the home of the bride in Crafton, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hearty congratulations!—Classmates will be pleased to read the following announcement: " Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Wit announce the marriage of their daughter, Daisy, to Mr. Wellesley J. Seligman, Monday, July 15, 1918, Brookline, Massachusetts." More congratulations!—H. Stokes Waite, II, wrote to the secretary in late July of the announcement of his engagement to Miss Margaret Peile of Elchester, County Durham, England. Since 1916 he has been in partnership with Donald Campbell and Walter Gifford as consulting engineers on electrometallurgical work, especially electric steel and ferro alloy, and the construction of works for the manufacture of carbon electrodes for these industries. He is now living at 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1, England, and hopes that the publication of his London address may be the means of his being " of assistance to M. I. T. '11 men in the service passing through London."—The Boston Herald and Journal of July 8 notes that " the first all-Jewish medical unit, composed of forty-three doctors, nurses, sanitarians and administrators, has reached London on the first leg of its journey to the Holy Land, where it is to establish an up-to-date health service." Among the members of the unit is Samuel M. Schmidt, VII.—Royal Barton, VI, is still located with the light and power company in Reading, Pa., although in June he started an eight weeks' course of instruction given for the Ordnance Department at Carnegie Tech, Pittsburg, Pa., to qualify as " Engineer of Tests of Ordnance Material." At the end of five weeks he was forced to resign on account of ill health, and he says in his recent letter that he is now " very busy on electric railway power conservation and so on, and trying to serve in ways where I can do something really useful and retain health." He also stated that he had recently had a letter from Bala Pershad Mathur, VI, saying that he was in charge of the telephone system of his country, India.—Perhaps you failed to notice in the Club news of the July Review that the secretary-treasurer of the recently formed Niagara Falls Technology Club is none other than Norman Duffett, X.

Now for the changes of address to close: Joseph A. Aaron,Advanced Ordnance Depot, No. 4, Am. E. F., France, P. O. 706.—Lieut. Charles M. Barker, 2025 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.—Lieut. J. O. Greenan, Headquarters Company, 27th Engineers, Am. E. F.—Lieut. J. A. Herlihy, Transportation Section, Air Service, A. P. O. 713.—M. R. Thompson, 3030 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—H. Stokes Waite, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1, England.—W. W. Warner, 6th Company, Fort H. G. Wright, C. A. C., New York.

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William Franklin Herrick
Percy Adams Rideout

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Add two gold stars to the 1911 Honor Flag, making a total of three, for on September 15, William F. (Bill) Herrick, II, lost his life in an aeroplane accident " Somewhere in France." The following clipping is from the Boston Transcript of October 26:

W. B. Herrick of Auburndale has just received information of the death of his son, 1st Lieut. William F. Herrick, in an aeroplane accident September 15. Although the official notification was telegraphed from our army department at Washington, it was not received, owing to his father's absence from home on his vacation. In the meantime a letter came from Capt. H. H. Salmon, Jr., of his post, giving the first information of Lieutenant Herrick's death, which was instantaneous. He was buried on the afternoon of September 15, with full military honors. Lieutenant Herrick was graduated from the Newton High School. He went to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to secure his preliminary training for the service. He went to France in November, and was later in the winter transferred to Foggia, Italy,

where he completed his training and received his commission in May. He returned to France to qualify as a scout and was just ready to go to the front when he was killed.

" Bill " had a host of friends in 1911 and one and all they will have mingled emotions of grief at his death, and joy at his having died in action.—The heartfelt sympathy of his classmates is certainly with his family.—Another popular '11-er " went west " when Percy A. Rideout, I, was killed in action, witness the following clipping from the Boston Herald and Journal of November 1:

KILLED IN ACTION

Rideout, Lt. Percy A., Braintree, 1st U. S. gas regiment (30th engineers). Unofficial.

Word of his death was received by his widow, Mrs Helen P. Rideout, Wednesday. He was born in Ashburnham and spent his early life in Concord. He was a graduate of M. I. T. class of 1911. He later entered the service of the government as engineer in highway work in the south and southwest. Besides his widow, he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rideout of Concord, a twin sister and one brother.

Thus passes another of our respected chums and our sympathy goes out to his wife and parents in their hour of sorrow.

Since writing the original notes above the secretary has learned of four additional classmates in the Service, to wit: M. B. Brownlee, Jr., III; F. C. Harrington, I; C. H. S. Merrill I; and J. B. Romer, V.—Brownlee has been reported as being at Camp Meade, Md., but how, when or why is not known to the secretary. Perhaps YOU know—if so, " W. T. D.," you know what I mean.—Harrington is a captain in the Q. M. C., being detailed to the Raritan River Ordnance Depot, Metuchen, N. J.—" Fat " Merrill is reported by the Alumni Office as a private in the Hdqrs. Detachment, 39th Engrs., A. E. F.—Romer is reported as Chief Inspector, O. D., N. A.—Among the classmates already accredited with service stars there have been and continually are changes occurring, some but not all of which reach the secretary. Here, in a nutshell, are some changes to be noted: Capt. H. E. Babbitt, XI, is attached to the Chief Engineer's Office, Advanced Section, Services of Supply, A. E. F.—Maj. H. C. Davis, Jr., VI, O. D., U. S. A., has been assigned to the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.—Raymond W. Frost, I, is connected with Maj. J. C. Roop, G. P. B., A. E. F., with headquarters in Paris.—Capt. D. P. Gaillard, VI, is now assigned to a Nitrate Division, O. D.—Capt. L. G. Glazier, VII, according to a letter received by the secretary from the "Class Baby," Miss Phyllis, is with the Shell-loading Branch, O. D., stationed at Washington, D. C.

The Tech in mid-October printed a fine letter from Lieut. M. C. Kinney, IV, describing his sensations when making a patrol flight. In conclusion, he said: "Thank God, the war will have its compensations. The end of killing will mean a greater interest in living. Those who have sat face to face with death on the battle front and with a light heart thrown the dice for life and won, will return bigger, nobler, more generous-spirited men."—Capt. H. P. Letton, XI, is now " Over There " with Co. C., 111th Engineers.—First Lieut. H. S. Lord, II, is with the Hdqrs. Dept., U. S. Engrs.—Capt. R. H. Lord, VI, is on the staff of the Chief Ordnance Officer, O. D., A. E. F.—First Lieut. " Jack " McAllen, III, is " over there " with the 602d Engrs.—Second Lieut. F. A. (" Doc ") Moore, II, is with the 57th Ret. Sqd., 4th Prov. Regt., F. A., O. R. C.—First Lieut. I. F. Morrison, I, is with the 4th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 4th Ammunition Train, Div. Hdqrs., Am. E. F.—J. B. Nealey, I, is now instrument sergeant in Battery A, 346th F. A., 166th Brig., 91st Div.—Second Lieut. O. H. Shenstone, I, is with the Technical Branch, No. 2, A. R. D., Royal Air Forces, Sheffield, England—First Lieut. W. L. Smith, IV, is with

the Hdqrs. Co., 55th Artillery, C. A. C.—R. E. Vining, III, is now a second lieutenant, attached to Co. D, 303d Engrs., U. S. N. A.—Shifting for the nonce, read this announcement: "Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fryer announce the arrival on August 5 of Ethel Dorothy Fryer." Both mother and daughter are doing finely, and the old man says he's pretty well, too. Good for you, Bert!—Carl S. Ell, XI, is now Dean of the Northeastern College, Co-operative School of Engineering here in the Hub.—Paul A. Cushman, VI, writes the secretary that he has resigned his position in charge of the mechanical engineering at the University of North Carolina, to teach heat engineering, both steam and gas engines, in the Pennsylvania State College. In closing "Cush" says: "I was glad to leave Chapel Hill, N. C., as the living conditions were anything but satisfactory."

From a Canadian Newspaper

Baddeck, September 18.—Among the names in the late casualty lists from the Western front is that of Lieut. J. D. MacKenzie, a well-known Canadian mining engineer and geologist, who has been reported wounded and dangerously ill. Dr. MacKenzie volunteered as a private with the 185th Cape Breton Highlanders when that battalion was recruited in 1915 and received his commission shortly before proceeding overseas. When that unit was broken up he was given transfer to the 85th, in France, in which his two younger brothers had served. One of them, Capt. Ross MacKenzie, who "saved the day at Passchendaele" was killed in that action in October, 1917, and the third, Sergt. G. H., has been invalided out of the service.

Young MacKenzie is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. where he was the champion of many a cross-country track meet and with the exception of a year on the instructing staff of Cornell University has been professor of Economic Geology at his Alma Mater since 1911. Though barely thirty Dr. MacKenzie has done notable work in his special field and for nine years previous to enlisting with the C. E. F. was identified as field geologist with the summer work of the Canadian Geological Survey. For a number of years he was in charge of special surveys and his reports on the coal areas of Southern Alberta, British Columbia and his work in the Queen Charlotte Islands gave him an international reputation as a geologist. In 1915 after the publication of his memoir on three years research in the Queen Charlotte Group he received the degree of the Ph.D. from M. I. T. and Harvard.

In his work in France Lieutenant MacKenzie has well sustained the brilliant record of his brother, and in the push on Amiens had command of "D" company after the death of Major Ralston and Captain McKinnon. Every inch a Gael Dr. MacKenzie has been indefatigable in maintaining the Highland esprit de corps of his units and while with the 185th was president of the Pipe Band and a moving spirit in securing the national garb for the Battalion. While at Witley Camp he was also on the faculty of the Khaki College. He is the eldest son of Mrs. M. H. MacKenzie of Baddeck, Cape Breton.

In the M. I. T. War Service Auxiliary comes the news that in August, 1918, Lieut. McKenzie was awaded the military cross for gallantly leading D Co., after its C. O. had become a casualty at Amiens.

Now for some address changes to close, not forgetting that NOW, just having read these notes, is a good time to—Aw, you know, WRITE TO DENNIE!

Changes of Address

Ensign John Taylor Arms, 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Lieut. Olin V. Chamberlin, 81 South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y.—Paul A. Cushman, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.—Norman Duffett, care of Union Carbide Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Lieut. Stafford A. Francis, 84 Court Street, Exeter, N. H.—Raymond W. Frost, Elysee Palace Hotel, Room 144, Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, France.—Capt. Frederic C. Harrington, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.—Lieut. John L. McAllen, Co. B., 602 Engrs., A. E. F.—Lieut. Harry L. Manley, Ordnance B. C., 110th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop,

A. E. F.—Clarence L. Ofenstein, 42 New York Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Harry R. Tisdale, 58 Georgianna Street, New London, Conn.—Edward C. Tolman, Dept. of Philosophy, University of California, Berkley, Cal.—Guy W. True, 7 Beacon Street, Winthrop, Mass.—Lieut. Henry W. Van Hovenberg, 226 High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

1912

RANDALL CREMER, Secretary, 7 The Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Our instructions from the editor are to conserve as much paper as possible. To that end we shall be forced to condense some of the news sent in, and perhaps even then the REVIEW censor may draw a blue pencil through some of our copy. All this is in the winning of the war. But don't cut down on your letters—that will decidedly not help. Everything you write will be more than welcome.

We note the following additions and corrections to the Roll of Honor:

Jerome A. Applequest, 2d Lieut., Avia.—Donald C. Bakewell, Capt., O. D., U. S. A.—Harvey S. Benson, promoted to Captain, Gen. Div., O. D., U. S. A.—Jonas M. Costner, 1st Lieut., O. D., U. S. A.—Sidney L. Day, Pvt., U. S. A.—Pierre Drewson, Capt., 25th Co., 7th Tr. Bn., 155th Dep. Brig.—John Hall, Capt., San. Corps, Camp Eustis, Lee Hall, Va.—Hamilton Merrill, Capt., Chemical Warfare Serv.—Joseph I. Murray, 1st Sergt., Water Supply Div., A. E. F.—Allen W. Reid, 1st Lieut., 4th F. A. Brig., A. E. F.—Bradley T. Ross, Capt., Field Artillery.—John S. Selfridge, Capt., O. D.—Samuel W. Selfridge, 1st Lieut., O. D., A. E. F.—Alvin G. Thompson, 2d Lieut., O. R. C., Aberdeen, Md.

John Hall sends the following account:

I got my commission last January and had some of the joys of the cold weather. Fortunately I was in the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. I came to Camp Eustis in the early days of the construction and my work for some time was entirely among the civilian laborers. In general, sanitation was a new thing to them and it was a hard and thankless job I had. Due much more to good luck than good management, our communicable diseases have been few. We had a couple of embryo smallpox epidemics and what promised to be a bad malaria situation, but germs don't like this climate, I guess, and all went away. Our camp is situated on a very flat country, large parts of which are nothing more or less than swamps. I have learned a good deal about mosquitoes and drainage from the stern teacher, Experience, and, from general observation of the work going on all around me, I have managed to pick up a good deal of general information on both how and how not to do things. What I long ago forgot about sanitary engineering I have had to look up to a certain extent, as my job of Camp Sanitary Inspector has been changed to that of Camp Sanitary Engineer. So far the "engineering" has consisted of determining how many horses it will take to haul away the camp garbage and what to do with it when it is gone, but I expect to assume a scientific interest in the water supply and sewerage system before very long.

I have met a good many Tech men in my travels and found most of them quite up to standard. The supervising engineer here in camp is of the class of 1892 and several of the contractor's men are also from the older classes. McKenzie of our class is a captain in one of our Coast Artillery Regiments and Tomlinson is an instructor at Fort Monroe, as you probably know. I have kept up with Romey Applequest, who is now an army aviator and a proud father. I was glad to return the favor he did me by being best man at his wedding in Wilkesbarre a year or so back.

But John doesn't begin to tell it all. Read this extract from the Transcript of May 22:

New Brunswick has just completed a sanitary survey undertaken for it by a graduate of the M. I. T. of 1912, John Hall, whose regular place is as health officer of one of the New Jersey cities near New York. Mr. Hall, after some amount of criticism, turns to constructive work and outlines which may readily be accomplished

in the way of an up-to-date organization, which is not complicated, including as it does a minister of health, a chief officer of health to be the real administrator aided by a chief medical inspector, a chief of laboratories and five district health officers. With reference to the place in the modern health work of publicity and education, Mr. Hall writes: " It is important that officials have opportunity to learn the outstanding facts of public health, such as the sources and modes of infection, principles of vital statistics, the real need for pure water and proper sewage disposal, and why the modern call is to ' Save the babies.' "

Earl Ferry writes us from the U. S. Naval Aviation Detachment at the Institute:

As far as news of the men goes, I am not at present in very close touch with many '12 men. Vincent Gallagher and Sloan left the school here two and one-half weeks ago and are now getting some practical inspector's work at one of the airplane plants. They will undoubtedly receive their ensigns' commissions before many more weeks. Jerome Applequest was at the Army Aviation School for Ground Officers here at M. I. T., but, as I have not seen him lately, I judge that he has left for field training.

Edgerton has been taking the course for ground officers here and will be leaving about the 6th of July. He is on his last lap now and is one of the student officers.

My brother Ralph is superintendent of the Northern Aluminum Company, Toronto, Canada, and is doing a lot of war work for the United States Government and some of the other Allies. I have not heard from many of the other men recently enough to know where they are now. " Jim " Marash was in Japan the last I heard. Stalker Reed came up from Mexico some time ago.

From Herbert Calvin:

I am located in Wilmington as army inspector of ordnance. Have been here since January this year, but am hoping to go overseas in the near future. I had a letter from Bill Lynch last week and he informed me that he had his overseas orders, so I imagine he is on his way by this time. Bill had been trying to get over ever since he has been in the service but could not make it. He was married June 15 to a New York girl and after returning from a short honeymoon was on the job for about six weeks, when he got his orders.

Harvey Benson used to be traveling supervisor and visited the plants here at which I am stationed, but I have not seen him since April. I saw where he had been promoted several weeks ago and is now a captain.

I saw F. W. Barker, Jr., on the street the other day. He lives in Wilmington. Said he had been here about three years.

The Selfridge twins are both in the service. Jack was just recently promoted to a captaincy in the Ordnance Department and I understand is stationed at Rockford, Ill. The other one, S. W., is now in France as a first lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, but I do not know his address.

Oliver Powell writes:

I entered the service last September and spent the winter at Camp Dix. Early in May I came " over " in the advance school detachment of the division. I went to an artillery camp school near the Swiss border, and after a few weeks came here where I was very glad to rejoin my regiment. I am continuing my school work here and am busier than I ever was in the States.

I am the battery instrument sergeant in charge of the battery commander's detail of over twenty men. I like the work very much and hope to eventually get a commission, after I have a well founded knowledge of the elements of artillery firing.

Achard, '13, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in the 24th Engineers, wrote me the other day that he had seen Magee, '10, " somewhere in France," Magee being a lieutenant in the Signal Corps. I heard this week that Durkee, '14, had come over in the Ordnance Division. I haven't seen or heard of any '12 men since I came over.

From Joe Murray, somewhere in France:

In 1914 I went to Winnipeg and eventually became a sort of general manager chemist of the largest milk company in Canada, and enjoyed myself for several years in the manufacture of evaporated milk and ice cream. I became inoculated with the war bug several times while there, and each time was on the verge of joining the Canadian Army but was persuaded to remain a civilian by various inducements of the company. However, in February, 1918, I finally decided I couldn't

remain out any longer and enlisted as a " buck private " in the food division at Washington, where I loafed around for about a month, and was then transferred to the army medical unit, in which I am now sergeant. At present I am in charge of a mobile water unit, which consists of a complete filter plant and laboratory, on wheels, and capable of handling thousands of gallons of water daily. We pump and treat the water from some stream into the water carts which are brought by the different companies.

Monk de Florez writes:

I have seen very few people belonging to the class, but ran across Captain Smythe, who used to adorn the " foot boards " of the Tech Show, and it was quite a surprise to see him dressed up in the uniform of the Chemical Corps. Major Kebbon blew in one day and informed me that he was still building cantonments and latrines for soldiers. Selfridge is in the Gas Defense, and I understand he has plenty of work defending himself from attacks which are prevalent in this part of the world. Personally, I have been in the Navy Department for nearly a year, and have charge of airplane instruments, accessories, and my office is commonly known as the " notion counter " of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

This from Sid Day, who is at Ithaca, N. Y.:

I am now in the army, though only a " rookie," I guess. I am considerably under weight and so was placed in " limited service " and received my call less than three weeks ago. I was called as a draftsman, being, as you may or may not remember, an architect at Tech. Ever since I have been out of Tech I have been in the architectural game, the last three years as a partner with my father in my home town, Huntington, W. Va.

Howard Cather writes from Camp Humphreys, Va.:

I was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Aviation Section, October 31, 1917, and after being stationed at Washington was fortunate enough to get sent to the Port of Embarkation, Morrison, Va., in November. Far from being sent over, I was next put in command of an aero construction squadron and sent to Langley Field, where I stayed until the first of August. As it looked like a permanent station. I requested transfer to the engineers and got it. Had some fine flights at Langley. Nothing can beat flying for thrills. Have met any number of Tech men, but only a few from the class. Had some good parties in Washington with Dave Benbow and Harold Kebbon of the old guard. Also saw Tomlinson and wife quite a bit at the Hotel Chamberlin while at Langley.

This is what the Langley Field Propeller of August 3 has to say about it:

What is said to be the first instance on record of an officer transferring and reporting to his new station via air route, was accomplished last Thursday when Lieut. Jay Howard Cather, formerly adjutant of the 499th Aero Squadron, made a flight from Langley Field to Camp Lee, Va. A feature of the trip was that the time was only forty-four minutes from start to finish and was without mishap. With Captain Carolin as pilot, the officers left Langley Field at 11.30 A.M. and arrived at Camp Lee at 12.14 P.M. Quite a sensation was caused by the arrival of the party on wings. As one bystander remarked, " What chance has Germany got when America is beginning to discard railroad trains in moving her troops? Next thing we'll hear will likely be that each man will be issued an airplane and the whole army will go to Berlin on wings."

Lieutenant Cather has been adjutant of the 499th since the arrival of the present commanding officer, Capt. K. C. Grant, and recently was transferred to the Engineer Corps, National Army. Lieutenant Cather was popular with the enlisted men of his squadron and his brother officers on the Post. Lieutenant Cather was the first commander of the 499th, being placed in charge by the order of organization. While in command, his administration was very efficient and after becoming Squadron Adjutant he played a most important part in the affairs of the squadron and of the Post. His interest in the personal welfare of " the boys " was ever predominant in his actions, and he was always held in the highest respect and esteem. He takes with him the most sincere good wishes of every member of the " Fighting 499th."

Allen Reid received his commission at the Second R. O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan, and went from there to Camp Greene, S. C. He is now 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Field Artillery Brigade, with the A. E. F. in France, Army P. O. 705. Before sailing

he was made Communication Officer on General Babbitt's Staff, Brigade Headquarters. Allen's engagement to Miss Myra Paine of York, Pa., was announced in April.

A clipping from the Tech of July 31:

Harold G. Watkins, '17, of Wakefield, reported slightly wounded, is a master engineer with senior grade in the Fourteenth Railway Engineers. He attended Technology where he was track and cross-country captain in 1910-'11 and leading two-miler of those years. In 1911 he left college to work with the engineering staff of the Boston & Maine Railroad, where he remained until his enlistment in June, 1917. For a time he lived in Fitchburg, but removed to Wakefield before he went to France. He is married and his wife and child are living in Fitchburg. His mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney G. Watkins, live at 43 Elm Street, Wakefield.

Jo Costner was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in February, and is now attached to the Production Division of the Ordnance Department, at 1107 Broadway, New York City.

As for the " cits," they, too, are doing their share:

John Connolly is now superintendent of the Fuel Oil Terminal of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation in Chelsea, having started in the construction department a year or so ago.—Cornelius Dwyser is with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company on the construction of the U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Ala. The plant is designed to produce 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per year and will be in operation very shortly.—Fred Dierks is president of the Dierks-Blodgett Shipbuilding Company at Pascagoula, Miss. Blodgett is Tech, '06. They are building wooden and steel ships, and made a goodly contribution to the launching on the Fourth of July. Spike Gale has charge of the construction of one of the ways.—Rusty Sage is with the Victory Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Squantum, just outside of Boston.—Fred Barker is with the National Aniline and Chemical Company at the Marcus Hook Works, manufacturing intermediate colors, in the good work of building up the American dye industry.—W. J. Murray, X, is now doing important work at the American University in Washington.—Two other X men, Lange and Pedersen, are also in Washington.—Ralph Ferry is now superintendent of the Northern Aluminum Company, at Toronto, Canada.

Here is some great news from Bill Bird:

Rockland, Me., July 17, 1918.

I have a classification of 3 L in the draft and am waiting until I am called. Other than that, I am general manager of the above street railway and manage to keep busy. This is an interurban road connecting five towns. We also furnish electricity to them and gas to the city of Rockland. We also have freight from here to Camden, being the only rail connection. I have been here now about a year and a half, and before that time was in the South, Texas, Ohio and Arkansas in railroad construction. When I had a chance to get back to my home town I took it, as I had roamed around enough, and besides, the South is too hot. Our friend A. G. Gale is working for Fred Dierks in the Dierks-Blodgett Shipbuilding Company, Pascagoula, Miss. They have built some of the wooden steamers for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and are now building steel ships.

Now read what the press has to say about Bill. From the Lewiston Journal of June 11:

William C. Bird, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected general manager of the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway. Mr. Bird has been acting as assistant to the president of the road, William T. Cobb, and succeeds the latter as general manager. The directors voted to grant a nine-hour day to employees of the railroad, all of whom have lately received an increase of wages.

Zip Bent writes from Tucumcari, N. M.:

After leaving Tech I was in the General Electric shops at Schenectady until January, 1913. From that time until the fall of 1913, sales engineer for the Electric

Storage Battery Company, Boston. Then I went to Missouri and assisted my father in utility work until January, 1914, at which time I apprenticed to the Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago. While there I attended the Tech luncheon and saw a number of our friends, Tommy Tomlinson and Brad Ross, Gallagher and Babcock. Went to El Dorado Springs, Mo., in July, 1914, and managed a light and ice plant there until October, 1915. Then went to La Plata, Mo., and managed a light plant there until July, 1917. From that time until the present I have been associated with my father in the operation of several small lighting plants with headquarters here. Married a Missouri girl and now have one child, a baby girl three months old.

J. H. Ellis, Bureau of Standards, Washington, sends the following:

I have spent the past two years in California, working in the Chemical Research Laboratory of Throop College of Technology, but it was more engineering than research, for I found the concrete for the building only partially poured when I arrived in the West, and had to do anything from pipe fitting to apparatus design to get the laboratory established and running. At present I am working for the Bureau of Standards on a military problem. I spent three weeks not long ago at the Eastman Kodak Research Laboratory and met Kenneth Huse, '14, X, I think. The E. K. Laboratory is doing a lot of war work, principally in co-operation with the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

Here is an extract from the Boston American of July 16:

Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes, rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue, New York, officiated at the wedding of Miss Daisy Witt of No. 91 University Road, Brookline, to Wellesley J. Seligman of Boston at the Hotel Somerset. Mr. Seligman is a graduate of Technology and recently returned from a tour through China, Japan and India.

Another from the Tech of August 3:

Word has just been received of the marriage of Miss Pearl Fannie Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy M. Goddard of 71 Circuit Street, Melrose, to Capt. Richard Carlton Stickney, '12, 34th Infantry, U. S. A. The marriage took place July 20 at the Holy Communion (Episcopal) Church, New York, Rev. Dr. Allen officiating.

Clara McDonough writes from Pittsburgh:

I have been located in this district for the last three years, having been sent here when we opened this district office. We have experienced unusually good conditions here and at present our yearly business is running well into eight figures. We are doing mostly government work, such as powder, steel, by-product and ordnance plants, together with coal mining operations and all kinds of river work. I occasionally enjoy a visit from Rudolph Fox, now Lieutenant Fox, when he is in this district. Foxy, like myself, being less attached and traveling, sees lots of the fellows. On my way to Nashville, where we were doing work for the Du Ponts, I called on Johnny Hargrave. Johnny is well situated in business and already has a large-sized family.

This from Frank Starr, in Chuquicamata, Chile:

When you were in Chuquicamata I was roaming the globe in other parts. Since receiving that piece of paper we worked our brain four years to get, I have been a sort of tropical tramp, although not in its right sense, since I have been with the same company all the time, the Guggenheim interests. However, I have not been in one place more than a year at a time. But now things have changed, as in March I was married, so will have to let somebody else support the railroads and steamship lines.

After graduation I spent three years in and out of Mexico, at Velardena, Durango, Santa Barbara, and Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua. It would be a great country if it weren't for the Mexicans. However, it beats this country all to nothing, at least what I have seen of it, although the Atacama desert is not a fair example. While in Mexico I was on mine operation work, which consisted mostly of engineering work. Two '12 men were with me at various times, H. H. Sharp and Stalker Reed, both being in Mexico at present.

After giving Mexico up as no place for one not ready to cash in yet, I spent a year and a half in the West, on mine examination work for the A. S. & R. Co., with headquarters at Salt Lake. Here I saw quite a bit of Sam and John Selfridge and

" Bunnie " Means, amongst Tech men of other classes. That's a great section of the country and I hope to get back there some day. While on this work I was able to visit most of the largest mines, concentrators, and smelters of the West, and also many small ones, some too small to be recognized.

While in Salt Lake I had an opportunity to come to Chile to develope a copper-iron property in Chanaral. But, like many mining ventures, it terminated almost as soon as it was started. In Chanaral I met Whitaker, Custer and Hadler, old Tofoites, whom you undoubtedly know, and came up on the boat with Kilbassa.

I left Chanaral for the States, with the idea of getting into the service as private if nothing better turned up, but wanting to see more of Chile than Chanaral, came up here on a visit. On arrival, they convinced me to stay, as they were short of men at the mine. So I am here now until I am drafted or take a trip to Australia, my wife's home. Seeing all your friends either in France or preparing to go, sure makes you feel sort of a slacker. This kidding you into believing you are doing your part, being a cog in the wheel in the making of copper is darn unsatisfying. I think we all want to be eye-witnesses to the downfall of the Huns.

As you know, Chuquicamata is a wonderful property from mine to smelter. With 600,000,000 tons of two per cent copper blocked out, our children, if we are so fortunate, and grandchildren can work here if they can hibernate themselves like this. Three steam-shovel benches are working at the mine now, one above and another below the one that was working when you were here. The capacity of the plant will be raised to 15,000 tons in a short time, which will help some in driving the Kaiser back. The blasting of the ore is one of the most interesting things at the mine, which is a part of my work. The largest shot we have had is some 265 tons of black powder. This amount set off under a regiment of Huns would sure make them scatter, no?

If any '12 men are passing by on the west coast, I'd be glad to show them the sights of Chuqui, if they want to stop over.

From a far-off neutral, David Dasso, at Callao, Peru:

I have held for the last five years the job of manager of the Vulcan Iron Works Company, Ltd. This company has been enlarging its capacity and the number of lines handled. Originally it worked in a small scale machinery repairs, but we are now handling a large proportion of the repairs for the large sugar mills, mining plants, cotton mills and last, but not least, ship repairs. Soon after my arrival here I fitted up the shops with such machinery as Gisholt 84 inch boring and turning mill, Jones and Lamson Turret Lathe, Cincinnati Miller, " American " radials, Newton saw and lathes, and a full assortment of machinist tools of the very best makes.

As I stated before, the work is highly interesting, and at times I feel rather proud of our achievements. Not long ago we poured in our foundry a six-ton casting which came out of the sand as nearly perfect as it could in any shop anywhere. A few months back we poured very successfully a 3500-pound brass casting. But my dearest triumphs have been in the internal combustion engine line. Such jobs as new Diesel cylinders, pistons, cylinder heads, compressor heads and the like are handled here " most expeditiously," as dear Professor Haven would express it. It would be pretty hard for any one in the States, even a repair-shop man, to realize the diversity of work that finds its way to our shops, and here, as everywhere, our pride rests in being able to turn out successfully the jobs that other fellows have given up as " impossible."

Some eighteen months ago we purchased a hulk, formerly a 1000-ton steam cargo vessel that had been wrecked by fire. Immediately ordered from Sweden two 240-H.P. Semi-Diesel engines and set to work in cutting and removing the tangled mass of iron left by fire. Fully 50 per cent of the ship's plating had to be renewed, and of course decks had to be built anew, etc. The general arrangement of cargo holds and hoisting gear was redesigned, following modern ideas. The new engines have been installed and the boat is undergoing trials just now. Success seems to be assured and we hope to clear a nice little profit from it, in addition to the most valuable experience gathered and the satisfaction of making a large assortment of mistakes, the cost of which, fortunately, is soon covered up by the soaring rises in the price of ships.

Not content with the full enjoyment of handling some three hundred " rather indolent people, lacking in energy, etc.," I have found it highly interesting to counteract the tendency of the better class, which you describe as " lacking in inclination to keep up with the times " by selling them in fair quantities Marmon cars, Delco-Light plants, Fairbanks Morse marine crude oil engines, Sterling gasoline engines

and a few other high-class American products. Incidentally, I believe I have discovered that said "lack of inclination . . . etc.", is due more to a lack of wealth than anything else. The purchasing power of these countries has always been unbelievably small and it is only through the wealth accumulated during the war that these countries can afford to indulge in the present-day comforts and luxury of life.

Sincerest regards to all the class from this South American whom some may remember as a Peruvian who was not black and whose thesis in co-operation with A. R. Davis was worked on the Knox automobile engine, in the dark, gloomy corner in the old M. E. Lab., near the antique belt-testing machine.

Finally, Arch Eicher, of Stone & Webster, now located at 4 Rue Auber, Paris, sent us a splendid account of a French wedding at the front which the editor is printing as a regular story somewhere else in this issue.

1913

F. D. Murdock, Secretary, 483 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Arthur W. Kenney, Assistant Secretary,
3511 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The secretary welcomes the editor's request for strict brevity in order to conserve paper. These marriages are reported: G. R. Thayer to Miss Meta Jordan; A. P. Caldwell, Jr., to Miss Barbara Chase; Edward F. Coleman to Miss Mary E. Tighe; Horace M. Lawrence to Miss Alice McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Bridge have a daughter, Marjorie, born July 11.—"Pa" Ready, VI, has a son, William Patrick, born August 31.

We have had several interesting notes from men who are at the front in France. Merrill Smith, VI, was at the British Front when he wrote, and expected to be transferred to the teaching staff of an army engineering school. His special branch is sound ranging.—E. H. Smith, III, is a naval officer engaged on the high seas.—A. G. Ray, IV, is with the 10th Canadian Siege Battery in France; his line is signalling.—Capt. G. H. Starr, I, is in the Artillery on the firing line.—Donald H. Van Deusen, II, is a captain of artillery at the front.—Capt. R. L. Thomas, VI, is adjutant to supply officer of the 1st Battalion in France.—J. C. Goff, I, is a master engineer with the 15th U. S. Engrs. in France.—1st Lieut. C. S. Roe is in France with the 53d Engrs.

J. F. Foley, VI, is commanding officer of headquarters detachment with the 101st Engrs. in France. He writes that Bill Mattson is in this regiment, Co. E, and is doing great work.—G. M. Rollason, X, is a captain in the navy.—Clarence J. Berry, VI, finds France an awful place to be in, when a fellow has a nice wife over in the States.—Ralph Rankin, VI, is putting in about seven thousand miles in a month on the U. S. S. "Seattle," doing convoy service.—"Dick" Catton is in France, engaged in the erection of hangars. As the aviation fields are scattered pretty well all over France, his work requires a good deal of traveling, and he sees considerable of the country. Of the American University Union he writes:

It is a mighty fine institution and means a whole lot to us fellows over here. It is surprising how many old friends and classmates one runs into there, fellows who otherwise you would probably never meet. The first Saturday of every month there is a Tech dinner at the Union. It has been my good luck to be in on two of them. Just like old times, plenty of Tech sons and much cheer.

Dick enclosed a menu from one of the Tech dinners and in spite of what we hear of food shortage in France, it looked mighty good in comparison with what one will find in any restaurant in this country.

G. W. Forrester, X, is a first lieutenant in the Aviation Service, now flying in France.—M. P. Quinn, II, is an officer on the U. S. destroyer "Conner," now in foreign waters.—Bill Mattson, I, has recovered from his machine-gun wound. While at the hospital he was promoted to a captaincy.—"Pa" Ready wrote a good letter from which we gather that as inventor for the National Company, engineers and manufacturers of Boston, he is prospering with his concern. He has been granted patents for several devices, some of which have been used in construction work for the A. E. F. Ordnance Base depots in France.—George Richter, as far as we know, has the honor of being our first major. He holds the high position of chairman of the Board of Chemical Engineers for the War Department.—E. St. John, II, is a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps and hopes to get across pretty soon.—Alexander Vachon, V, has been touring New Brunswick as a Canadian government official, giving lectures to fishermen for the conservation of lobster.

The draft extends to Alaska, so H. M. Lawrence, III, expects to get a free trip to the States. His bride made the trip there this summer from New England for their wedding.—Mayo Tolman, XI, is president of the Tech Club of West Virginia. The Club has twenty-one members and is a live one. They hold a dinner once a month in Charleston, W. Va.—Capt. Fay B. Williams is in the National Army, stationed at the Watertown Arsenal.—Arthur Kenney succeeded in rounding up a few fellows in Washington in August for a class dinner, the following being present: George Richter, Roger Freeman, Leon W. Parson, W. Brown, Phil Capen and Bob Nichols and William Bryant.—H. S. Currier, II, is looking after the engineering work connected with Liberty motor production of the General Motors Corporation at Detroit and Flint.—C. J. Stenholm has just been drafted and is at Camp Dix.—R. E. Leonard, VI, is working for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on the reduction of interference from power circuits. He was called in the first draft but was placed in a deferred classification.—G. T. Lane, V, is in charge of the new paper mill of the Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, N. Y.—B. S. Munch, II, is a captain in the army, detailed as disbursing officer in the Ordnance Department at Springfield Armory.—R. R. Langer, III is a production engineer with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, at their Hog Island plant.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with an inexpressible feeling of sadness and deep commiseration that we announce the very sudden and untimely death of our dearly beloved friend and classmate, Walter Emerson Brown, Course XI, who passed into that realm of oblivious night—the eternal sleep of death—on Thursday, October 10, 1918, after an illness of but one week. He succumbed to the ravages of the fearful epidemic which has been making such inroads into the population as it rapidly strides across our country.

Our acquaintance with Walter Brown reverts to the summer of 1909, when we were all associated at the Rogers Building on Boylston Street, while undergoing our entrance examinations. From that time up to the present, extending through four years at Technology and the five years following graduation, many of us have enjoyed the friendship of Walter, whose loyalty and devotion to his friends created and solidified a bond, the severing of which by the Grim Reaper—who is the eventual conqueror of all earthly aspirations—will be seriously and continually felt by all those who intimately knew him in life.

Happily, Walter's genial friendship was valued most highly during the brief period of his life. His presence was always synonomous with tranquility and never failed to drive away dull care. His disposition was so pleasant, his temperament so even and devoid of unwelcome atmosphere and his relationship to others so just,

that to attempt to eulogize his many admirable qualities at this time would be superfluous and unnecessary. They are too familiar to all of us to require repetition. He was loved by his intimate friends, admired by his associates and highly respected by his professors.

His demise is an incomparable loss to all of us who knew him so well, especially to the personnel of the 1913 class. It is now for us who remain, to mourn the loss of our friend and express in unmistakable terms our sincere condolences on his departure to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, and we cherish in our hearts the wish to meet our late companion in that edifice not built with hands, but eternal in the heavens. While errors are but human, when one of us is found possessing so few imperfections as Walter did, it is but natural to endeavor in every possible way to emulate the virtues and splendid character of our classmate and friend, whose pride in our class was so limitless, and whose standards of moral and civil life were so honorable and uplifting.

The deceased's immediate family consists of mother, father and sister. They reside at 13 Atlantic Avenue, Beverly, Mass., where Walter spent his childhood and high school days, before entering Technology.

In conclusion, we must not forget the bereaved wife and baby boy, on whom, above all others, will be thrown the burden of the husband, father and helpmate. We must do our share to assist her and her little one to bear with fortitude their irreparable loss. A word of sympathy to the wife will lighten the burden of sorrow and remove the mantle of adversity and misfortune which has been so suddenly thrust upon her.

Mrs. Brown, at present, is residing at 21 Central Street, Beverly, Mass., where she will be very pleased to meet her hosts of friends in this, her hour of bereavement.

LARRY C. HART.

1914

C. J. CALLAHAN, Secretary, 57 Wentworth Street, Charleston, S. C.

E. E. DAWSON, Assistant Secretary, 28 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

The following members of our class have made the supreme sacrifice of life:

Lieut. E. Porter Alexander, died of disease October 22, 1918.

Lieut. George A. Beach, Aviation, killed from fall in practice flight in Italy.

Pvt. Chauncey D. Bryant, died of ptomaine poisoning in France.

Lieut. Gordon B. Greenough, died from natural causes, Tacoma, Wash.

Lieut. John G. Kelly, killed in automobile accident in France.

Lieut. Eric W. Mason, killed in action in France.

Lieut. Alfred S. Milliken, killed in action in France.

Newell Willard Rogers, killed while flying at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

The following men are now in the service:

P. H. Adams, N. R.—Frank L. Ahern, 1st Lieut., Engrs.—H. W. Barker, 1st Lieut., Engrs.—F. B. Barnes, Pvt., U. S. A.—Edmond W. Bowler, 1st Lieut., Engrs.—Howard G. Borden, Capt., U. S. A.—Lucien W. Burnham, 1st Lieut., Marine Corps.—G. H. Burrows, Pvt., U. S. A.—C. J. Callahan, N. R., Avia.—Homer W. Calver, 1st Lieut., San. Corps.—Charles H. Chatfield, N. R., Avia.—James H. Churchill, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Frank C. Cleverley, Asst. Engr., Merchant Marine.—Harold Cohen, Cadet, A. S., S. C.—Arthur E. G. Collins, Lieut., British Army.—Thomas F. Cowler, Jr., Sergt., Engrs.—Donald G. Crowell, 2d Lieut., Coast Art.—Phillip M. Currier, Pvt., U. S. A.—Chester P. Davis, Cadet, A. S., S. C.—Elmer E.

Dawson, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Ross Dickson, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Donald R. Dixon, 2d Lieut., Coast Art.—Arthur C. Dorrance, Capt., Coast Art.—Chauncey E. Doud, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Levi B. Duff, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Thomas J. Duffield, 1st Lieut., San. Corps.—William N. Eichorn, Ensign, N. R.—R. Eksergian, 1st Lieut., Inf.—K. Everson, 1st Lieut., U. S. A.—Charles G. Fallon, N. R., Avia.—H. V. Fay, 2d Lieut., Engrs.—Charles P. Fiske, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Charles E. Fox, 2d Lieut., San. Corps.—Victor J. Gallene, Pvt., U. S. A.—Henry L. Gardner, N. R., Avia.—Francis P. Gilbert, 2d Lieut., San. Corps.—A. G. Gillespie, 1st Lieut., Coast Art.

A. J. Hahn, 1st Lieut., Coast Art.—H. H. Hall, 1st Lieut., Coast Art.—Anning S. Hammond, Sergt., U. S. A.—G. W. Harding, Mach. Mate, N. R.—Roy E. Hardy, Pvt., U. S. A.—Walter G. Hauser, Pvt., U. S. A.—Edwin D. Hayward, 2d Lieut., San. Corps.—J. F. Hendricks, 2d Lieut., Ord.—John W. Hines, Ensign, N. R., Avia.—G. W. Ireland, British Army.—James Isaacs, 2d Lieut., Engrs.—Warren P. Keith, 2d Lieut., Sig. Corps.—A. G. Long, Jr., 2d Lieut., Engrs.—H. W. Leathers, 1st Lieut., Ord.—Merton O. Lewis, Pvt., Engrs.—W. E. Lucas, Jr., Capt., U. S. A.—Norman D. MacLeod, Capt., Field Art.—Charles K. McFarland, N. R., Avia.—G. L. McKay, 2d Lieut., Engrs.—F. D. Mendenhall, Corp., Engrs.—Earl W. Newlin, 1st Lieut., Mach. Gun Bn.—L. R. O'Farrell, Sergt., Inf.—R. Parsons, Pvt., U. S. A.—R. W. Peatross, Capt., Ord.—P. S. Platt, Capt., San. Corps.—T. B. Richey, Jr., Lieut., Navy.—P. B. Richmond, 1st Lieut., Engrs.—Clyde P. Ross, Photo. Dept., Mil. Aero.—Phillip A. Russell, N. R., Avia.—Frederic E. Sauer, Bureau of Yards and Docks.—Gale C. Shedd, 2d Lieut., Ord.—E. S. Shurtleff, 2d Lieut., Sig. Corps.—Paul Revere Smith, 1st Lieut., Coast Guard.—Leslie W. Snow, Capt., Ord.—W. A. Snow, Capt., Field Art.—L. Stanley, Army Avia.—E. J. Staples, N. R.—E. Steere, Canadian Army.—A. E. Stewart, Canadian Army.—J. H. Stone, Ambulance Corps.—David L. Sutherland, Capt., Inf.—W. G. Thomas, Corp., Sig. Corps.—I. T. Thornton, 1st Lieut., Inf.—H. W. Treat, 1st Lieut., Army Avia.—W. H. Warren, 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps.—R. D. Weyerbacher, Asst. Naval Constr.—R. H. Wheeler, Sergt., Coast Art.—James White, Amb. Corps.—Fay Williams, 1st Lieut., Engrs.

Any additions or corrections to the above list should be sent to the secretary at once.

The following engagements are announced: Miss Mildred Chandler of Needham, Mass., to Lieut. Lucien W. Burnham, U. S. Marine Corps.—Miss Mabel Edith Roy of Marion, Mass., to Gerald W. Blakeley.

Late marriages are as follows: Miss Elsie Allen Ross and Capt. Arthur C. Dorrance.—Miss Grace D. Frank and Lieut. Paul R. Smith.—Miss Mildred McQuinn and Lieut. Frank Leo Ahern.—Miss Dona Saunders and Fred W. Bommer.—Miss Marie Deutscheim and Henry L. Gardner.—Miss Frances Reed and Dale R. McEnary.—Miss Marion Belle Smith and Frank E. Anderson.—Miss Margery Conant Thornton and Albert T. Stearns.—Miss Marjorie Archer Catlin, Vassar 1916, and Roy Linwood Parsell.—Miss Edna G. Rhodes, Simmons College 1916, and James Churchill.

As both the secretary and assistant secretary of the class are in the service, it would be fitting if some one in or near Boston would volunteer to take over, or at least lend some assistance in managing the affairs of the class. We trust that some one will step forward to do this.

1915

WILLIAM B. SPENCER, Secretary-Treasurer,
544 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.
FRANCIS P. SCULLY, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer,
5 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.

Greville Haslam, V, who, when last heard from, was going to chase butterflies, moths and bugs amongst the headhunters of the Southern Pacific Islands, has turned up in Boston again, according to the Boston Advertiser. Greville was reported making his way toward the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission to enlist with the Canadian Engineers.

Schuyler Coffin, III, has received his commission as first lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He trained at the Tech Aviation School last year and received his commission in France, after completing his training at an aviation training camp there.

" Ted " Spear, X, who is a war gas investigator for the United States Government, was married to Miss Frances Harris of Rumford, Me., on Thursday, October 3.—Lloyd H. Chellman is in Co. A, 1st Replacement Regt. Engrs., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Peter Masucci, VII, is now working for the H. R. Mulford Company, Biological Chemists, Philadelphia. He has charge of making diphtheria and tetanus toxins, as well as pollen extracts. He went to this company in 1916, after serving as Assistant State Bacteriologist for the Iowa State Board of Health.

The Mulford Company has twelve hundred horses under treatment, three hundred of which are treated for anti-pneumonia serum—the same number for meningitis serum, and the remainder for miscellaneous diseases. The majority of Masucci's work is done to supply the army with these serums.

Members of the class to give their lives in the service of our country are:

Lieut. George N. Althouse, died from wounds received in action in France, October, 1918.

Capt. James P. Clarke, Jr., VI, who died at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., on October 28, 1917.

Lieut. Theodore H. Guething, died at Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., October 15, 1918.

Harold Patten, who died at the United States Naval Hospital, Pelham Bay, N. Y., in September.

Paul Gautier Vignal, killed in action in France in December, 1914.

We were pleased to receive a call recently from 1st Lieut. Parry Keller, who is stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

James B. Neal and Miss Margaret Townsend were married at Lockport, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 9.

Lieut. James Tobey, of the United States Sanitary Service, was married to Miss Lena May King, on Sunday, September 8, in New York City.

The following engagements have been announced: Charlotte Stone to Carl Wilbur Wood; Miss May M. Lynch to Ensign Henry C. Shiels.

We send our best wishes and congratulations to all of our classmates, who, in spite of the very serious war times, have dared to become benedicts.

1916

Lieut. James M. Evans, Secretary-Treasurer
Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
William J. Farthing, President,
Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The praise for men in the class of 1916 is every bit as great as it is for the other classes. The secretaries have received various letters, anecdotes and information regarding a number of the boys, and, as Chick Loomis writes from France, it is like sitting down with the bunch in the Lenox Hotel and talking it all over.

Obie Pyle writes from France that after his long siege of illnesses he has finally pulled himself together and feels like the good old Obidiah of Tech days. Obie is a sergeant in one of the heavy construction regiments in the Engineering Corps. Life is great, he reports, and adds that with all the beauty to be found in France he still thinks there is room for Bill Shakespeare and his friends in sanitary engineering.

Roger Lord has been reported as seen in Paris tearing about doing all he can with his usual " pep " and vigor to beat up the Hun. He is in Italy directing all Allied machinery transportation.

Howard Claussen, a junior grade lieutenant, is in the Navy. He has been acting as a liaison officer between U. S. Naval Aviation Ordnance and the R. A. F. We are not positive, but as this goes to press we feel he is en route to Washington to report on his navy incidents. Santy we hear has become raw-ther English, but we trust to Ed. Barry, Bill Farthing, Hen Shepard and Jim Evans, all of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., to teach Santy the habits of his native land again.

Paul Buxton is a 2d Lieutenant in the Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, and is located at one of the Ordnance Bases in France. " Buck " enlisted just about a year ago as a private and has risen from the ranks. That's the pep, Buck.—E. W. V. C. Lucas is " over there " with Chuck Loomis' outfit. He is a 2d Lieutenant of Engineers. —Raef Alfaro is also in the same outfit and he is now training for a commission.— Charlie Lawrence has been in France most a year and is a Lieutenant of Field Artillery. He has been appointed to a staff position and is returning soon to America to act as an instructor in Field Artillery.—Meyers and Joe Barker are captains of infantry, are in the regular Army and were in France with the first fifty thousand.— Knight Owen is a flying ensign and is on patrol duty on the British coast. Knight was out patrolling one day and he went above the clouds to see if any Huns were about. He cruised about and after several hours his engine caused him some trouble, so he came down and landed on the water. He was out of sight of land and he toiled over his engine for hours without any luck. He finally gave up the task and resigned himself to fate, hoping that he would be picked up by a passing vessel. The plane he had was a Curtis R-6 and it stayed afloat for six days. A passing vessel spotted them at the end of this time and the plane was towed ashore. Knight suffered from exposure, but after a few days of good rest he was able to knock about again. He was commended for his achievement and given a furlough. We surely have to take our hats off to Knightie.

At the Naval Aviation Ground School at Technology last fall could be found Ralph Fletcher and Rusty White acting as instructors to the men training for pilots. Both these men were commissioned ensigns and due to their efficient work they were detailed to go to Seattle, Wash., and organize a similar ground school there.

Steve Brophy is now a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. Steve is seen in and about Washington. He is on the Chief of Coast Artillery's staff and expects to soon go to France. Other men in the C. A. C. are 1st Lieuts. Jim Ralston, Dutch

Gans, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook; Don Webster and Diana Coleman, " over there."

Ed Barry, Hen Shepard, Howard Claussen and Jim Evans, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., have been promoted from ensigns to lieutenants, junior grade.—Bill Farthing is also on duty in the Bureau and is an ensign. He is a ground officer in the Navy Flying Corps and takes to the air quite frequently. Old Bill came up to Washington from Texas one day last spring and was commissioned for duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Ed Whiting, Charlie McCarty and Fat Rennie are the Naval Aircraft Production and Inspection Experts of the class. They are all ground officers and rank as ensigns. Charlie is on duty at Garden City at the Curtis Engineering Corporation. Ed is located at the Aero Marine Company, New Jersey. Fat is located at the Curtis Engineering Company, Buffalo, N. Y. He has full charge of motor production in the Buffalo District.

George Repetti is with the Dow Company in Denver, Col. When last heard from, old " Rep " was " out home " in Los Angeles learning how to manufacture beet sugar.—Irv MacDaniels has the rank of a Senior Grade Lieutenant and is a naval constructor. Mac is the proud father of a young daughter. He is located on the west coast and is very busy building destroyers for Uncle Sam.—Philip Fleming is making a great record for himself at Akron with the Goodyear Rubber Company. He is one of the company's superintendents. Philip is the proud father of a young son.—Hovey Freeman is a captain in Army Ordnance now " over there." His brother Jack is with the Bureau of Mines.—Jack Hepinstall is with Bureau of Yards and Docks. Old " Hep " is one of the engineers of the Bureau and he is partly in charge of the construction of one of the new big Navy Ordnance plants.—Frank Hastie and Al Lieber are captains in the Army Engineers. Frank was reported as being on duty in Washington for a short course.—Bill Shakespeare is a captain in the trench warfare section of Army Ordnance. Bill was with the du Pont Company as one of their managers, but he heard the call of his country last winter and received his commission as a captain.—Tom Little is a captain in the Small Arms and Machine Gun Section of Army Ordnance. We have more to say about Tom later.—Dick Rowlett is a 2d Lieutenant in the same section as Tom. Dick has been all over the country with the Browning Machine Gun exhibits. He is planning to be relieved from duty at Camp Meade as the Ordnance Officer of the camp and proceed to France.—Jim Uhlinger when last heard of was an aero-mechanical engineer and was stationed at one of the southern air camps.—Robbie Robinson is a lieutenant in Army Aviation. In a cross country flight over Texas last winter he ran out of gas, landed in the main street of one of the Texas towns, bought gas and flew off again. No, there were no trolley wires about.—Kem Dean and Ralph Bennett both received shakeups due to crashes while training to be aviators. Kem's left leg was broken and Ralph's head was pretty well bunged up. When last heard of Kem was coming along fine and Ralph had recovered and had been commissioned a 2d lieutenant.—Moose Jewett is the superintendent of a big drop forging plant, the Williams Company of Buffalo. Moose is getting along at a great rate. He is another one that we will have more to say about later.—Charlie Read is a 1st lieutenant of ordnance. He has just returned to the States after spending three months in the Canal Zone. Charlie is in the Sea Coast Defense Division and was down on the job helping to fortify the canal.

As the class representatives, we wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere and deep sympathy for the loss to Technology and her alumni of " Pa " Coburn. " Pa " was close to all the classes and especially the class of 1916. He was a true

Tech man and his loss is, and will be, keenly felt by all those of 1916 who knew him.

" Ken " Richmond is the commanding officer of a 110-foot sub-chaser operating in European waters. When last seen in New York, " Ken " was all ready to " shove off " and make the trip across the Atlantic in his " parquet."—Tom Raymond is a captain in the Heavy Artillery Section of Army Ordnance and is stationed in Washington.—" Sal " Makepeace was on board the U. S. S. " Delaware " and was cruising in the North Sea. He was one of the engineer officers on board and outside of his having a small fire to put out in the engine room, he has really had little or no excitement.—Nelson MacRae has been transferred from the Ordnance Department to the Aviation Section and is a captain. He qualified and received the coveted wings last spring.—" Geff " Gfroerer was promoted from a second to a first lieutenant of Army Ordnance. " Geff " is on duty in Washington. He is the army base officer between Ordnance and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.—" Jeff " Robertson is on duty at one of the Ordnance Base units in France and is a first lieutenant.—" Buck " Curtis is with an ambulance unit somewhere on the Western Front. Buck got his training at one of the camps in Vermont and he has been overseas since the summer of 1917.—Walt Binger is building aviation bases in France.—Frank Hubbard has been commissioned.—Hayden Meyers has been reported missing in action. Paul Duff is a captain in the C. A. C.—George Kittredge is a captain in the C. A. C. and wears a six months' foreign service chevron on his sleeve. He is now instr ucting at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

This little space to announce that two of our four permanent class officers have " joined the benedicts," Bill Farthing, last February in Washington, and Rusty White, last September in Seattle.

Since the Secretary is much occupied in military service at Washington, John G. Fairfield volunteered to help with the November notes and sent the following notes. There is little duplication of the Secretary's, so they are printed in full.

There are at present 239 of this class in military service and on the Honor Roll, Lieut. Franklin T. Ingraham, April 11, 1918; Capt. Phillips G. Morrison, October 12, 1918; George Roper, Jr., May 27, 1918; James P. Uhlinger, October 16, 1918; Lieut. Alfred T. Wyman, May 27, 1918.

Joseph L. Brodil, V, has been made a lieutenant in the 101st Engr. Corps. Brodil enlisted a year ago and has been across for some time. After arriving on the other side he entered the training school for a commission.—Raymond G. Brown, XIV, lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service, is now located at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.—Arthur P. Caldwell, VI, military instructor at Princeton, was married June 15, to Miss Barbara Chase.

Elliott F. Coolidge, II, is supposed to have been lost with the steamer " Obj," which left New York, July, 1916, for the Kara Sea, north of Siberia, to show mariners that the Yenesei River was navigable for ships under eight thousand tons. Nothing has been heard from the party since it left Archangel, Russia, on November 4, 1917, and the American Consul at Christiania, Norway, reports that the steamer was lost and as far as is known, everybody on board had perished.—Paul Harrington Duff, VII, Coast Artillery Corps, now serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France, has been promoted to captain. He went to France in December, 1917, where he was connected with a heavy artillery school for three months, and he has since been appointed chief instructor of the Orienteur Artillery School, which has been in existence more than one hundred years.

Everett Bailey Johnson, VII, is now chief sanitary inspector with the United States Public Health Service in Montgomery, Ala. A recent letter from him to Professor Sedgwick is published in the Tech of July 17.—Edgar L. Kaula, X, 304th

F. A., arrived in France in June and received his commission as second lieutenant in August. He graduated from the third officers' training school at Camp Upton, and the French Artillery School at Saumur, France.—Sergt. Samuel E. LeVine, I, has been ordered to attend the machine gun officers' school at Camp Hancock, Ga.—Henry G. Morse, II, returned from Calcutta, where he was associated with the Angus Jute Company for seventeen months, to enlist in the navy.

Charles L. Foote, Avia. Sect., Sig. Corps, is engaged to Miss Edith K. McCabe. Lieutenant Foote is stationed at Columbus, Ohio.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Stewart Keith, I, to Miss Jessie Averill of Brockton, Mass., a graduate of Wellesley, '16. Keith is at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.—The marriage of Thomas Wolcott Little to Miss Margaret Dunscombe de Ronge, Smith College, '18, was announced in June. Little is now stationed at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass.

Warren A. Strangman, II, has recently finished a course in instruction in meteorology and aerology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas, and is awaiting assignment to some one of the Government Weather Bureau Stations.—Donald E. Woodbridge, VI, is now stationed at Paris, and comes in nightly for his mail at the Technology Bureau.—News letters in The Tech, from Mr. George C. Gibbs at the University Union in Paris, state that C. R. Lord, II, dropped into the office a short time before, on his way from Italy where he has been working as a representative of the Allied Machinery Co. He has finished his work there and is expecting to enter the French Artillery School at Fontainbleu, where Dave Carb is at present. At the August dinner the class was represented by R. M. Allen, D. E. Woodbridge and E. L. Kaula. 1916 men who have visited the Union in Paris during August and early September are Harold P. Gray, C. W. Loomis, E. C. Gagnon, James G. McDougal, Wesley H. Blank, Lewis G. Mech, Karl A. Walker, C. F. Harrington, Rogers Lord, Charles W. Lawrence, D. E. Woodbridge, R. M. Allen, Edgar L. Kaula, William W. Dodge, Paul H. Buxton, C. A. Coleman, N. Warshaw, Frank W. Bucknam, H. Mitchell and P. H. Duff.

Emmons Blaine, Jr., son of the late Emmons Blaine and grandson of Secretary of State James G. Blaine, died of pneumonia at Lansdowne, Penn., according to word received by relatives here.

He went into the service of the Government in the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island early this year, and was employed as a mechanical engineer there at the time of his death. He was twenty-eight years old and was married.

1917

WALTER L. MEDDING, Secretary, 206 Ferry Street, Malden, Mass.

ARTHUR E. KEATING, Assistant Secretary, 893 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

In September Richard P. Martin, Jr., VI, received his commission as second lieutenant at the officers' training camp at Camp Stanley, Texas. He has been assigned as an instructor to Camp Meade, Md.

Lieutenant Martin is a graduate of the Hartford high school, Yale University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was with the Western Electric Company. He was inducted into the service in the Signal Corps.

John B. Dickson, of 25 Gurney Street, Cambridge, expert physical research chemist at the Institute of Technology up to February, 1918, has been promoted to captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. He is in Washington at the

present time, having obtained leave of absence from the Institute. He is married and has one son. His first degree of A.B. was taken at Ohio University in 1912, and his A.M. at Ohio State University. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917.

Walter F. Pond, III, is captain in Headquarters Co., 30th Engineers, A.E.F.—Jacob J. Basch is in service abroad.—Gordon E. Crosby, Course I, is now located with the 6th Recruiting Co., Fort Slocum, New York—Lieut. Dudley E. Bell, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, is at the McCaul Hospital, 52 Welbeck Street, London, recovering from an accident, having miraculously escaped death.—Capt. J. P. Gardner should now be addressed at Battery E, 42d Artillery, C. A. C., A. E. F. In speaking of his battery in a recent letter, he says:

We have fired 2500 rounds and we know that is a record for any heavy artillery in the American forces. Also believe that we hold the record for getting fired upon.

Ensign Adolphe H. Wenzel, Phi Gamma Delta, is on the U. S. Battleship "New Mexico," first to be propelled by electricity.—Ensign Richard T. Whitney, Phi Gamma Delta, is at the U. S. Naval Air Station, L'Aber Varach, Finistere, France. Ensign Whitney is near a seaport and has seen thousands of our boys coming and going, and says they are the finest.—Lieut. John R. Coffin, Phi Gamma Delta, writes from Tours, France, stating that the French cannot say enough in praise of the conduct of our troops at the front. "Magnifique" is the expression one hears everywhere, and surely no one has more rightly earned it than the American doughboy.—John H. Babbitt, Course I, is with the 13th Anti-Aircraft Battery, Camp Eustis, Va.—Paul M. Flagg, Course II, has been commissioned lieutenant, and is at present in the 2d Co., 4th Development Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Sevier, S. C.—Brian C. Curtis, Course I, has been commissioned a first lieutenant, Battery A, 16th F. A., located at Camp Green, North Carolina.

Irving W. Young, Jr., '17, Course XV, is at Washington Barracks, D. C., and expects to be sent to the Engineer O. T. C., at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, very shortly. He was voluntarily inducted on September 8, and has been in Washington since that time awaiting the formation of another company at Camp Humphreys.

After leaving Technology, Young took a position with the Renfrew Manufacturing Company at Adams, Mass., as Employment and Service Manager. He remained with this concern until July 1, 1918, when he took a similar position with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. His application for the Engineers came through shortly after taking his new position.

Lieut. Leon Lempert McGrady is now a cadet, training to be a flyer, at Kelly Field, Texas. He will probably be there three months. After graduating from Course XV he entered the School of Military Aeronautics here. While an undergraduate he was an active member of Osiris. He was also assistant business manager of the Tech Show, treasurer of the Interfraternity, Institute and Electoral committees and chairman of the Athletic, Class Day and Budget committees.

Lieut. H. Godwin Parker was recently commissioned and assigned to the Army Medical School, Sanitary Corps, Washington. He was recently a chemist and bacteriologist at Norfolk, Va. In June of last year Lieutenant Parker married Miss Helen Jordan, daughter of Prof. James O. Jordan of Boston.

Richard P. Martin, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Martin, of Hartford, Conn., and grandson of Dr. John G. Oakley, of New York Conference, a graduate of Yale University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been commissioned second lieutenant at the officers' camp training school at Camp Stanley, Texas, and as one of eight who stood highest in a class of 245, has been assigned

as an instructor in the officers' training school at Camp Meade, Md. Lieutenant Martin is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hartford.

Arthur R. Brooks is now Flight Commander of the 22d Aero Squadron. Richard J. McLaughlin recently brought word that he had seen Arthur Brooks and that Brooks had brought down his third Hun.

The Boston Herald of September 22 gives the following account:

Arthur Brooks of Framingham, Mass., brought down two enemy airplanes on September 14, in an "air dog-fight," during which he was practically surrounded in the air with his rudder completely shot away. Official confirmation of his double victory was made today and puts him in the army records as one of the American aces.

Brooks was leading an aerial patrol over the American rear areas en route to the front when twelve fast German machines pounced upon him. The Germans dove from behind a cloud, their leader first and the others in a line after him, firing as they came. Escaping the enemy streams of lead, Brooks maneuvred for position as the machines swept by and when all had passed below he did a little firing for himself.

His fire was accurate and the first enemy plane fell. In the melee which followed, another Boche felt the full force of Brooks' machine gun, but in the midst of the fight a Boche plane dived to Brooks' tail, cutting off the controls. The American pilot could maneuvre no further and had to land.

This double victory, which has put Framingham on the map, is the fourth to Brooks' credit in two months. He won his first victory in the Chateau Thierry sector, July 29. The second followed September 1, and the third two days later.

Mrs. H. R. Williamson of 200 Birr Street, has received word of the promotion to the rank of major of her son, Herbert C. Williamson, of the American Expeditionary Force. Major Williamson was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917, and at once entered the second Spartanburg training camp. He was assigned to the adjutant-general's department at Camp Devens and soon after was commissioned as captain. He sailed for France on July 3, his twenty-fourth birthday.

Harold Joseph Tierney, Course V, died on October 22, at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J.

The New York Engineering News-Record of October, 17, 1918, prints the following sad news:

Lieut. Arthur K. Atkin, who was an engineer with offices at 87 Wall Street, New York City, at the time war was declared, has died of wounds. Lieutenant Atkin was a graduate of the Plattsburg officers' training camp, and for several months afterward was stationed on Governors Island. He went overseas in Company L, 165th Infantry, "Rainbow" Division. On his arrival in France he was transferred to the 126th Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Piper of Newburyport announce the marriage of their daughter, Mildred Hayward, to Capt. Charles Edward Atkinson, U. S. A., Technology, on Thursday, September 12.

1918

DAVID M. MACFARLAND, Secretary, 626 South High Street, West Chester, Pa.

No report received from the secretary.

The Boston Transcript of October 11 prints the following sad news:

Ensign Winthrop Floyd Smith, United States Navy, died of pneumonia at Bay Shore, Long Island Aviation Station, on Thursday. He was born in Ashmont on July 28, 1893. He was graduated from the Henry L. Pierce School, Dorchester, and entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, where he was a member of the Alpha Nu

Society and was managing editor of Exonian in his senior year. He entered Williams College and there was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He completed his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and began his business career with the George E. Keith Company of Brockton, where he held a responsible position up to the time he requested a leave of absence to enlist in the navy, in May, 1917.

On entering the navy he was ordered to Newport, R. I., for training, and after a short period there was ordered to the Institute of Technology School for Aviation Training. After passing all physical and mental tests, he was sent to Key West for a twelve weeks' course in flying, and was there commissioned an ensign. He was then sent to Bay Shore Aviation Station as an instructor.

About three weeks ago Ensign Smith was stricken with influenza and sent to the hospital, but he recovered in two weeks and returned to his duties as instructor. Early this week he was stricken with double pneumonia. Ensign Smith was the only son of Jennie Saville Smith and of Henry F. Smith, who long has been an officer of the National Shawmut Bank. Besides his parents he leaves one sister, Helen Smith. The family home is at 22 Radford Lane, Dorchester. Ensign Smith was a member of Paul Revere Lodge, A. F. A. M., of Brockton.

E. "Dick" Harrington, '18, author of last year's Tech Show, writes that he has been in the Naval Aviation Ground School at Seattle, Wash., for two months, and expects to be sent to a flying school in about a week.

Charles Henry Watt has been commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery of the United States Army.—Frederic A. Lane is in active service in Washington.

Friends of Herbert B. Larner, '18, will be pleased to hear that he has received a lieutenant's commission in the Public Health Service. Larner is now stationed at Florence, Ala., and has charge of food control work in the Muscle Shoals Sanitary District.

A recent letter from Charles W. Dow, '18, states that he entered the service as a private in the Medical Department about June 1, and was sent to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City. He is now stationed at the Yale Army Laboratory School, and has been made a sergeant.

With him in the detachment are Sergeant J. L. McClellan, Course V, and P. A. Hewitt, Course X.—Harold C. Weber, Course X, is a second lieutenant, with the Signal Corps.

From Army and Navy Journal of September 21 comes the following:

Frederick B. Philbrick, of Troy, Bradford County, Pa., stands first in order of merit of the seven hundred officers of the Naval Reserve who complete their course at the Naval Academy on Wednesday, though he is one of the youngest members of the class. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had been employed by the New York State Department of Architecture. He will be assigned to engineering duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitney Johnson of Phillips Beach, Swampscott, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Alden Johnson, to Lieut. Donald Chapin Goss, Tech '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goss of Lynn Shore Drive. Lieutenant Goss has recently been commissioned a second lieutenant at the officers' training school of artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and has been assigned to Camp Logan, Texas.—The marriage of Miss Harriet Olney Hunt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Emory W. Hunt of Newton Centre, and Ensign Clarence Earl Richards, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio, took place recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Martin announce the marriage of their daughter, Alma, to Maynard Long Smith, XV, lieutenant, A. S. M. A., on Saturday, September 7, 1918, in Dallas, Texas.

The Technology Review

Published at Cambridge "A" Branch, Boston, Mass.
ROBERT E. ROGERS, *Editor*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

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Contents

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

OFFICERS

President, HENRY A. MORSS, '93 (term expires May, 1919).

Vice-Presidents,
- MORRIS KNOWLES, '91 (term expires May, 1919).
- VAN RENSSELAER LANSINGH, '98 (term expires May, 1920).
- HOLLIS GODFREY, '98 (Pres. Tech Clubs Associated).

Secretary-Treasurer, WALTER HUMPHREYS, '97 (term expires May, 1919).

Executive Committee

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GEORGE L. GILMORE, '90 (term expires May, 1919).
JOSEPH H. KNIGHT, '96 (term expires May, 1919).
ORVILLE B. DENISON, '11, (term expires May, 1920).
CHARLES R. MAIN, '09, (term expires May, 1920).

TERM MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

Term expires June, 1919.

FRANKLIN W. HOBBS, '89.
FREDERIC H. FAY, '93.
GERARD SWOPE, '95.

Term expires June, 1920.

JAMES W. ROLLINS, '78.
JASPER WHITING, '89.
WILLIAM H. KING, '94.

Term expires June, 1921.

SAMUEL J. MIXTER, '75.
HENRY J. HORN, '88.
HARRY J. CARLSON, '92.

Term expires June, 1922.

E. W. ROLLINS, '71.
WILLIS R. WHITNEY, '90.
ELISHA LEE, '92.

Term expires June, 1923.

EBEN S. STEVENS, '68.
ARTHUR D. LITTLE, '85.
PAUL W. LITCHFIELD, '96.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Assemblies

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LAWRENCE ALLEN, '07, until 1920.
HAROLD E. KEBBON, '12, until 1921.
AMBROSE WALKER, '91, until 1922.
ORVILLE B. DENISON, '11, until 1923.

Nominations

Term expires May, 1919.	Term expires May, 1920.	Term expires May, 1921.
CHARLES W. EATON, '85, *Chm.*	A. F. BEMIS, '93.	FRANCIS R. HART, '89.
HENRY J. HORN, '88.	GEORGE B. GLIDDEN, '93.	JOSEPH H. KNIGHT, '96.
HAROLD E. KEBBON, '12.	MERTON L. EMERSON, '04.	G. D'W. MARCY, '05.

Permanent Funds

ROBERT H. RICHARDS, '68, until May, 1919.
FRANCIS R. HART, '89, until May, 1920.
FRANK A. MERRILL, '87, until May, 1921.
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"The Technology Review"

LESTER D. GARDNER, '98, until 1919.
WARREN K. LEWIS, '05, until 1920.
M. B. DALTON, '15, until 1921.
H. S. WONSON, '07, until 1922.
DONALD G. ROBBINS, '07, until 1923.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Alumni Fund

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ARTHUR T. BRADLEE, '88.
EDWIN S. WEBSTER, '88.
FREDERIC H. FAY, '93.

Runkle Memorial

ROBERT H. RICHARDS, '68.
C. FRANK ALLEN, '72.
HARRY W. TYLER, '84.

Revision of Constitution and By-Laws

JAMES P. MUNROE, '82, *Chairman.*
EVERETT MORSS, '85.
FREDERIC H. FAY, '93.

Historical Collection

DEAN ALFRED E. BURTON, until 1919.
T. D'A. BROPHY, '16, until 1921.
S. K. HUMPHREY, '98, until 1922.
JAMES P. MUNROE, '82, *Chairman*, until 1923.

Alumni Representatives on Board of Management of "The Tech"

R. B. PENDERGAST, '02.
P. C. LEONARD, '17.

ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

Members of the advisory councils are elected at the April meeting of the Council.

Athletics

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C. A. SAWYER, JR., '02, until 1919.
ALLAN W. ROWE, '01, until 1920.
(Eligible for re-election.)
H. E. WORCESTER, '97, until 1920.
CARL W. GRAM, '09, until 1921.

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BURSAR H. S. FORD, until 1919.
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MERTON L. EMERSON, '04.

Undergraduate Publication

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GROSVENOR D'W. MARCY, '05, until 1920.
R. B. PENDERGAST, '02, until 1921.
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PAUL C. LEONARD, '17, until 1923.

"Tech Show"

R. E. ROGERS, until 1919.
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GEORGE B. GLIDDEN, '93, until 1921.

Musical Clubs

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GEORGE E. RUSSELL, '00, until 1920.
ALLEN ABRAMS, '15, until 1921.

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MORRIS KNOWLES, '91.
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A. F. BEMIS, '93.
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By vote of the Alumni Council, February 16, 1914, the president and secretary-treasurer are members *ex-officio* of all committees, without vote.

COUNCIL OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Officers of the Association:

President, HENRY A. MORSS, '93.

Vice-Presidents { VAN RENSSELAER LANSINGH, '98.
MORRIS KNOWLES, '91.

President Tech Clubs Associated, HOLLIS GODFREY, '98.

Secretary-Treasurer, WALTER HUMPHREYS, '97.

Executive Committee { GEORGE L. GILMORE, '90.
JOSEPH H. KNIGHT, '96.
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CHARLES R. MAIN, '09.

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JASPER WHITING, '89.
HENRY J. HORN, '88.
CHARLES A. STONE, '88.
FRANCIS R. HART, '89.

Honorary member: I. W. LITCHFIELD, '85.

Representatives at large:

Until annual meeting, 1918 19

Z. W. BLISS, '89.
T. D. BROPHY, '16.
C. W. GOODALE, '75.
F. W. LOVEJOY, '94.
CHARLES W. WHITMORE, '08.

Until annual meeting, 1918 20

WILFRED BANCROFT, '97.
FRANK CHENEY, JR., '82.
RAYMOND W. FERRIS, '08.
STANLEY G. H. FITCH, '00
B. F. W. RUSSELL, '98.

Class representatives:

'68, ROBERT H. RICHARDS.
'69, HOWARD A. CARSON.
'70, CHARLES R. CROSS.
'71, E. W. ROLLINS.
'72, C. FRANK ALLEN.
'73, SAMUEL E. TINKHAM.
'74, GEORGE H. BARRUS.
'75, THOMAS HIBBARD.
'76, C. T. MAIN.
'77, B. T. WILLISTON.
'78
'79, CHARLES S. GOODING.
'80, GEORGE H. BARTON.
'81, JOHN DUFF.
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'83, HORACE B. GALE.
'84, HARRY W. TYLER.
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'91, ARTHUR H. ALLEY.
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'93, GEORGE B. GLIDDEN.
'94, S. C. PRESCOTT.
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'12, HAROLD E. KEBBON.
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'15, MARSHALL B. DALTON.
'16, RUSSELL H. WHITE.
'17, PAUL C. LEONARD.
'18, KENNETH REID.

Local societies with representation on the Council:

Technology Club of Akron, Ohio,	W. K. Lewis, '05.
Berkshire County Alumni Association,	W. B. Snow, '82.
Technology Club of Buffalo,	Arthur C. Anthony, '86.
M. I. T. Club of Central New York,	Theodore H. Skinner, '92.
Technology Club of Chicago,	B. R. T. Collins, '88.
The Cincinnati M. I. T. Club,	H. N. Dawes, '93.
Connecticut Valley Technology Association,	Eben S. Stevens, '68.
Dayton Technology Association,	Charles F. Park, '92.
Detroit Technology Association,	Everett Morss, '85.
Technology Club of Eastern New York,	Myron M. Davis, '08.
Technology Club of Hartford, Conn.,	G. H. Gleason, '03.
Technology Club of Hawaii,	Edwin S. Webster, '88.
Inland Empire Association of the M. I. T.	H. W. Gardner, '94.
Intermountain Technology Association,	George E. Russell, '00.
Technology Association of Japan,	H. W. Stevens, '04.
Technology Club of Lower Canada,	George W. Vaillant, '92.
Technology Club of the Merrimack Valley,	R. A. Hale, '77.
Technology Club of Milwaukee,	George C. Wales, '89.
Technology Association of Minnesota,	A. W. Rowe, '01.
Technology Association of Montana,	George A. Packard, '90.
Technology Club of New Bedford,	C. F. Lawton, '77.
Technology Club of New Hampshire,	Andrew Fisher, Jr., '05.
New Haven County Technology Club,	Arthur T. Hopkins, '97.
Technology Club of New York,	R. H. Howes, '03.
Technology Association of Northern California,	Burton G. Philbrick, '02.
Technology Club of Northern Ohio,	C. W. Eaton, '85.
Technology Association of Oregon,	A. D. Maclachlan, '96.
Technology Club of Philadelphia,	Elisha Lee, '92.
Pittsburgh Association, M. I. T.,	W. C. Cushing, '87.
Technology Club of Puget Sound,	A. G. Robbins, '86.
Technology Club of Rhode Island,	Frank L. Pierce, '89.
Rocky Mountain Technology Club,	Allen H. Rogers, '90.
St. Louis Society of the M. I. T.,	C. M. Spofford, '93.
Technology Club of the South,	Donald G. Robbins, '07.
Southeastern Technology Association,	H. S. Wonson, '07.
Technology Club of Springfield,	Frederic W. Fuller, '96.
Technology Club of Southern California,	John C. Chase, '74.
Southwestern Association of M. I. T.,	W. Lyman Underwood, '98.
Washington Society of the M. I. T.,	Henry A. Morss, '93.
Technology Association of Worcester County,	Orville B. Denison, '11.
Technology Club of West Virginia	Arthur E. Fowle, '93.

Other local societies not yet appointed a representative on the Council:

Atlanta Association M. I. T.	Indiana Association M. I. T.
Technology Club of Bridgeport.	Technology Club of Lake Superior.
Technology Club of Central Penn.	Technology Club of Louisville, Ky.
Technology Club of Chile.	Technology Club. of Niagara Falls
Technology Club of China.	Tech Club of Portland, Me.
Technology Club of Fall River.	Tech Club of University of Illinois.

Technology Club of Rochester.

THE TECHNOLOGY CLUBS ASSOCIATED

Organized in New York, January 17, 1913.

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32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

_____ . . . . . '69

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Dover, N. H.

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88 Montview Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

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Old State House, Boston, Mass.

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South Orleans, Mass.

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256 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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Metcalfe Apartments, Westmount, Montreal, P. Q.

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WALTER BRADLEE SNOW . . . '82
136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

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84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

HARRY W. TYLER . . . . . '84
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

ISAAC WHITE LITCHFIELD . . . '85
1712 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR GRAHAM ROBBINS . . '86
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

EDWARD GALBRAITH THOMAS . . '87
213 Floyd Street, Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAM GAGE SNOW . . . . '88
95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

WALTER H. KILHAM . . . . '89
9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE L. GILMORE . . . . '90
Lexington, Mass.

HENRY A. FISKE, ... '91
120 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE H. INGRAHAM . . . . '92
2040 E. 107th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. CHASE, Ass't Secretary . . '92
Tufts College, Mass.

FREDERIC HAROLD FAY . . . . '93
308 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE B. GLIDDEN, Ass't Sec. . '93
551 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL CATE PRESCOTT . . . '94
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

W. D. PARKER . . . . . '95
12 Bosworth Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES E. LOCKE . . . . . '96
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

J. ARNOLD ROCKWELL, Ass't Sec. . '96
24 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN ARTHUR COLLINS, JR. . . '97
67 Thorndyke Street, Lawrence, Mass.

A. A. BLANCHARD . . . . . '98
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

W. MALCOLM CORSE . . . . '99
74 Park Avenue West, Mansfield, Ohio.

BENJ. S. HINCKLEY, Ass't Sec.. . '99
177 Park Street, Newton, Mass.

INGERSOLL BOWDITCH . . . . '00
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

ROBERT L. WILLIAMS . . . . '01
70 Waban Hill Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

FREDERICK HUSTON HUNTER . . '02
Box 11, West Roxbury, Mass.

J. ALBERT ROBINSON, Ass't Sec. . '02
203 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.

MYRON H. CLARK . . . . . '03
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

R. H. NUTTER, Ass't Secretary . '03
Box 272, Lynn, Mass.

HENRY W. STEVENS . . . . '04
39 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

AMASA M. HOLCOMBE, Ass't Sec. . '04
610 Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GROSVENOR DEWITT MARCY . . '05
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES W. HAWKES, Ass't Sec. '05
23 Saxon Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

C. F. W. WETTERER . . . . '06
P. O. Box 168, Tampa, Fla.

J. W. KIDDER, Ass't Secretary . '06
50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

BRYANT NICHOLS . . . . . '07
10 Grand View Road, Chelsea, Mass.

HAROLD S. WONSON, Ass't Sec. '07
376 Blair Road, Washington, D. C.

RUDOLPH B. WEILER . . . . '08
Sharples Separator Co., W. Chester, Pa.

L. T. COLLINS, Ass't Secretary . '08
Marshall & Co., 70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES R. MAIN . . . . . '09
201 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE A. HAYNES, Ass't Sec. . '09
530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

DUDLEY CLAPP . . . . . '10
Box 1275, Boston, Mass.

ORVILLE B. DENISON . . . . '11
63 Sidney Street, Cambridge A, Mass.

HERBERT FRYER, Ass't Secretary . '11
Room 506, 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.

RANDALL CREMER . . . . . '12
7 Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

F. D. MURDOCK . . . . . '13
483 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTHUR W. KENNEY, Ass't Sec. . '13
3511 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

C. J. CALLAHAN . . . . . '14
57 Wentworth Street, Charleston, S. C.

ELMER E. DAWSON, JR., Ass't Sec. '14
28 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

WILLIAM B. SPENCER . . . . '15
544 No. Grove Street, E. Orange, N.J.

F. P. SCULLY, Ass't Secretary . . '15
5 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.

JAMES M. EVANS . . . . . '16
1916 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DONALD B. WEBSTER, Ass't Sec. . '16
18 Clarendon Street, Malden, Mass.

WALTER L. MEDDING . . . . '17
Army Engineers' School, A.P.O. 714, A. E. F.

ARTHUR E. KEATING, Ass't Sec. . '17
893 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

DAVID M. MACFARLAND . . . '18
626 South High Street, West Chester, Pa.

LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Akron—The M. I. T. Club of Akron, Ohio, W. H. Fleming, Secretary, 350 Wildwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
☞ Luncheon—First Saturday of the month at the University Club, Akron, Ohio.

Albany—Technology Club of Eastern New York, Norman A. Lougee, (11), Secretary, General Electric Co., Consulting Engineer's Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

Atlanta—Atlanta Association M. I. T., W. J. Sayward ('01), Secretary, 609 Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.
☞ Luncheon—Fridays at 1 o'clock at Chamber of Commerce Café.

Birmingham—Southeastern Technology Association, F. C. Weiss ('13), Secretary, Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, Ala.
☞ Luncheon—First Wednesday of each month at 1 o'clock at the Hillman.

Boston—Technology Club of Boston, Dr. Robert Seaton Williams ('02), Secretary, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Bridgeport—Technology Club of Bridgeport, Howard L. Stone ('14), Secretary, 400 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Buffalo—Technology Club of Buffalo, E. Earle Root ('11), Secretary, Buffalo Standard Ink Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.
☞ Luncheon—First Thursday of month, 12:30 p.m. at Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

Butte—Technology Association of Montana, C. D. Demond ('93), Secretary-Treasurer, 704 Main Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Charleston, W. Va.—Technology Club of West Virginia, James B. Pierce, Jr. ('11), Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 932, Charleston W. Va.
☞ Luncheon—Third Saturday in each month at Hotel Kanawha, Charleston, W. Va.

Chicago—Technology Club of Chicago, Harvey S. Pardee ('09), Secretary-Treasurer, 619 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Luncheon—Tuesdays at 12.30 p.m. at Engineers Club, 314 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chile—Technology Club of Chile, A. R. Hammond ('12), Secretary, Braden Copper Co., Rancagua, Chile.

China—Technology Club of China, William A. Adams ('08), Secretary-Treasurer, 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.
☞ Luncheon— First Saturday of the month, at 12.30, at the Carlton.

Cincinnati—The Cincinnati M. I. T. Club, Moritz Sax ('96), Secretary, 1011 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
☞ Luncheon—Tuesdays from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m. at the Metropole Hotel, Walnut Street, above Sixth.

Cleveland—Technology Club of Northern Ohio, C. B. Rowley ('12), Secretary, care of H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Superior Avenue, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

Connecticut Valley Technology Association, Ernest W. Pelton ('03), Secretary, 77 Forest Street, New Britain, Conn.

Dayton—Dayton Technology Association, W. H. Kiefaber ('08), Secretary-Treasurer, 601 East Monument Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
☞ Luncheon—Tuesdays at 12.15 at the Dayton Engineers Club.

Denver—Rocky Mountain Technology Club, Glenn D. Jones ('13), Secretary, 1910 E. 22d Avenue, Denver, Col.
☞ Luncheon—Wednesdays from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. at Colorado Electric Club, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Col.

Detroit—Detroit Technology Association, F. H. Davis ('04), Secretary-Treasurer, 754 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
☞ Luncheon—First Wednesday of each month at 12.30 at the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Duluth—Technology Club of Lake Superior, Duluth, Minn., Floid M. Fuller ('06), Secretary, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Fall River—Technology Club of Fall River, Arthur E. Hirst ('13), Secretary, 55 Madison Street, Fall River, Mass.

Harrisburg—Technology Club of Central Pennsylvania, Farley Gannett ('02), Secretary, Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartford—Technology Club of Hartford, G. W. Baker ('92), Secretary, Box 983, Hartford, Conn.

Hawaii—Technology Club of Hawaii, Norman Watkins ('98), Secretary, Box 385, Honolulu, T. H.

Indianapolis—Indiana Association M. I. T., Frank B. Shields ('07), Secretary, Fletcher Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
☞ Dinner—Second Monday of each month at 6.30 p.m. at the University Club.

Japan—Technology Association of Japan, Takuma Dan ('78), Secretary-Treasurer, 344 Awoyama Harajiku, Tokio, Japan.

Kansas City, Mo.—Southwestern Association M. I. T., Hermann Henrici ('06), Secretary-Treasurer, 222 Commerce Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence / Lowell — Technology Club of the Merrimack Valley, John Arthur Collins, Jr. ('97), Secretary, 67 Thorndyke Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Los Angeles—Technology Club of Southern California, Paul E. Jeffers ('12), Secretary, care Mayberry & Parker, Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
☞ Luncheon—First Wednesday of each month at the University Club.

Louisville—Technology Club of Louisville, L. S. Streng ('98), Secretary, Louisville Gas & Electric Co., 311 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

Manchester—Technology Club of New Hampshire, Walter D. Davol ('06), Secretary-Treasurer, 819 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

Milwaukee—Technology Club of Milwaukee, J. F. Blackie ('04), Secretary, care Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
☞ Luncheon—Every Thursday noon at the University Club.

Minneapolis—Technology Association of Minnesota, Harold E. Young ('06), Secretary, 15 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Montreal—Technology Club of Lower Canada, E. B. Evans ('06), Secretary, 357 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal, Canada.

New Bedford—Technology Club of New Bedford, Richard D. Chase ('92), Secretary-Treasurer, 607 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass. Secretary *pro tem*, Charles F. Wing, Jr. ('98), 36 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

New Haven—New Haven County Technology Club, Roy L. Parsell ('14), care Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

New Orleans—Technology Club of the South, J. H. O'Neil ('10), 936 Arabella Avenue, New Orleans, La.

New York—Technology Club of New York, Frank P. Montgomery ('02), Secretary, 17 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.

Niagara Falls—Niagara Falls Technology Club, Norman Duffett ('11), care Union Carbide Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Panama—Technology Club of Panama, W. F. Grimes, Jr. ('08), Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Paris—Technology Club of Paris, Director, Rev. George Crocker Gibbs ('11), 8 Rue de Richelieu, Palace Royal Hotel, near Place du Theatre.

Peking—Technology Club of Peking, Ziang Yien Chow ('15), Bureau of Municipal Administration, Department of Surveying, Peking, China.

Philadelphia—Technology Club of Philadelphia, Headquarters, Engineers Club, 1317 Spruce Street, N. A. White ('06), Secretary-Treasurer, Wenonah, N. J.

Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh Association M. I. T., Francis Foote ('16), Secretary, Jones Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsfield—Berkshire County Alumni Association of M. I. T., Earl E. Ferry ('12), Secretary, 84 Elizabeth Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Portland, Maine—Technology Association of Maine, Joseph A. Warren ('91), Secretary, Cumberland Mills, Maine.

Portland, Oregon—Technology Association of Oregon, C. A. Merriam ('06), Secretary-Treasurer, Worcester Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
☞ Luncheon—Every noon at the Hazelwood Lunch, Portland, Ore.

Providence—Technology Club of Rhode Island, Clarence L. Hussey ('08), Secretary-Treasurer, Fruit Hill, 1547 Smith Street, Providence, R. I.

Rochester—Technology Club of Rochester, Virgil M. Palmer ('03), Secretary, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis—St. Louis Society of the M. I. T., Amasa M. Holcombe ('04), Secretary-Treasurer, Office of Chief of O. D., Washington, D. C.

Salt Lake City—Intermountain Technology Association, Walter H. Trask, Jr. ('06), Secretary-Treasurer, University Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.

San Francisco—Technology Association of Northern California, Headquarters, Room 1107, 833 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., Capt. Howard F. Clark ('12), Secretary-Treasurer, 3d Corps, A. P. O. 784, A. E. F. John R. Brownell ('01), Secretary *pro tem*, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Luncheon—No regular date, but quickly arranged on occasion.

Seattle—Technology Club of Puget Sound, H. H. Whithed ('11), Secretary-Treasurer, Anderson Supply Co., c/o P. S. T. L. & P. Co., Seattle, Wash.
☞ Luncheon—Third Friday of each month at 12.15 at the Commercial Club, 2d Avenue and Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

Spokane—Inland Empire Association of the M. I. T.

Springfield—Technology Club of Springfield, R. C. Albro ('07), Secretary-Treasurer, 499 Main Street, c/o Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Syracuse—M. I. T. Club of Central New York, J. S. Barnes ('08), Secretary, Merrell & Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Urbana—Tech Club of the University of Illinois, H. W. Waterfall ('11), Secretary, 53 Fairbanks Street, Brighton, Mass.

Washington—Washington Society of the M. I. T., E. J. Casselman ('15), Secretary, 3519 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Worcester—Technology Association of Worcester County, Louis E. Vaughan ('02), Secretary-Treasurer, 4 Fenimore Road, Worcester, Mass.

FIXED LUNCHEONS

Akron—M. I. T. Club of Akron, Ohio, at the University Club, first Saturday of the month.

Atlanta—Atlanta Association of M. I. T., at Chamber of Commerce Cafe, Fridays, at 1.00 p.m.

Birmingham—Southeastern Technology Association, first Wednesday of month at 1.00 o'clock at the Hillman.

Buffalo—Technology Club of Buffalo, Chamber of Commerce, on first Thursday of month at 12.30.

Chicago—Technology Club of Chicago, Engineers Club, Tuesdays, at 12.30 p.m.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati M. I. T. Club, at the Metropole Hotel, Walnut Street, above Sixth, Tuesdays, from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m.

Dayton—Dayton Technology Club, Tuesdays, at 12.15 at the Dayton Engineers Club.

Denver—Rocky Mountain Technology Club, Wednesdays, from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. at Colorado Electric Club, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Col.

Detroit—Detroit Technology Association, first Wednesday of each month at 12.30 at the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Indianapolis—Indiana Association, monthly dinners the second Monday of each month at 6.30 p.m. at the University Club.

Los Angeles—Technology Club of Southern California, at the University Club, on the first Wednesday of each month.

Milwaukee—Technology Club of Milwaukee, every Thursday noon at the University Club.

Philadelphia—Technology Club of Philadelphia, first Wednesday of each month at the Engineers Club, 1317 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Informal dinner at 6.30 p.m.

Portland—Technology Association of Oregon, every noon at the Hazelwood Lunch.

Seattle—Technology Club of Puget Sound, third Friday of each month at 12.15 at the Commercial Club, 2d Avenue and Union Street, Seattle.

Shanghai—Technology Club of China, first Saturday of the month, at 12.30 at the Carlton.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Edward D. Adams, '69
Louis W. Adams, '03
Charles B. Appleton, '84
*Charles M. Baker, '78
Spaulding B. Bartlett, '90
William H. Bassett, '91
Hiram E. Beebe, '10
A. Farwell Bemis, '93
William L. Benedict, '80
Edgar M. Berliner, '07
Willard G. Bixby, '89
Zenas W. Bliss, '89
Howard L. Bodwell, '98
Philip D. Borden, '73
William Welles Bosworth, '89
Henry G. Bradlee, '91
S. Parker Bremer, '93
Dickson Q. Brown, '98
Frank A. Browne, '06
James M. Burch, Jr., '08
Godfrey L. Cabot, '81
George O. Carpenter, '73
Stephen Child, '88
George E. Claflin, '88
Charles A. Clarke, '77
Arthur A. Clement, '94
E. Pomeroy Collier, '78
Lt. A. E. Gerald Collins, '14
Frank L. Connable, '93
Dr. W. H. Coolidge, '96
Joseph W. Crowell, '04
Henry H. Cutler, '81
Jere R. Daniell, '97
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William C. Dart, '91
Herbert N. Dawes, '93
George A. Draper, '76
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Lammot duPont, '01
Pierre duPont, '90
T. Coleman duPont, '84
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Sumner B. Ely, '92
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T. A. Foque, '88
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F. R. Hart, '86
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Charles T. Main, '76
Grosvenor D'W. Marcy, '05
Sampson D. Mason, '70
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Leonard Metcalf, '92
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Samuel J. Mixter, '75
James P. Monroe, '82
Philip A. Mosman, '87
Henry A. Morss, '93

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R. B. Price, '94
David Rice, '86
Charles W. Ricker, '91
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C. Snelling Robinson, '84
Theodore W. Robinson, '84
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G. Franklin Starbuck, '97
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Sturges H. Thorndike, '95
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Etheredge Walker, '99
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Robert S. Weston, '94
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Francis H. Williams, '73
Mrs. Stillman P. Williams, '04
Arthur L. Williston, '89
B. Thomas Williston, '77
Arthur Winslow, '81
Kenneth F. Wood, '94
Harry E. Worcester, '97
George M. Yorke, '93
Albert G. Zimmermann, '93

*Deceased

November 1, 1918